FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD282016 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] A session of the Military Council of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states started in Hungary today. Viktor Kulikov, marshall of the USSR and commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces, is presiding over the session.

Taking part in the work of the council session are: the representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Polish People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, the army of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and of the armed forces of the USSR. They will discuss the topical issues of their activity and the responsible tasks arising from the tense international situation.

In the name of the hosts, Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, greeted the participants of the Military Council session and wished them successful work.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE CHAIRMEN MEET IN WARSAW

LD280043 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (PAP) -- A meeting of Foreign Trade Chambers chairmen of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the USSR, CSSR and Yugoslavia opened in Warsaw on 27 October. The Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade is host to the meeting.

The conference program includes the main problems of cooperation in promoting exports and the issue of expanding industrial cooperation. During the conference the position of the economic reform in Poland will be clarified, as well as the structure of foreign trade after the introduction of the reform.

The minister of foreign trade, Ryszard Karski, presented information on this theme as well as on the economic picture of Poland. According to estimates, the minister said, Poland's trade turnover with the socialist countries may be 3 to 5 percent smaller than last year. In this and the next year it will be impossible to achieve a balance in trade between the Polish People's Republic and the socialist countries. The initiative to use Polish industry's free production capacity jointly with CEMA countries must serve to swiftly balance mutual trade as well as to overcome difficulties.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF SYRIAN PRESIDENT

Zhivkov 26 Oct Dinner Speech

AU281504 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 81 p 2

[Toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 26 October official dinner in Sofia for Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party]

[Text] Esteemed comrade president, dear Syrian friends, comrades, I most sincerely greet Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the outstanding fighter for the triumph of the just cause of the Arab peoples, and those accompanying him as envoys of the friendly Syrian people, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian working people and on my own behalf.

I am glad, Comrade President, that we are meeting again to continue our fruitful talks held in Damascus and Sofia in the past. I believe that you will agree with me that our talks have produced new incentives for the consolidation, intensification and expansion of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Syrian peoples.

I remember with great pleasure the visit I paid last year to your country, the cordial hospitality and kindness which were accorded to us. Our meeting in Damascus was followed by the signing of numerous important documents pertaining to our cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sectors.

I am convinced that our present talks, which are proceeding in the same atmosphere of sincerity, mutual understanding, mutual trust and in a constructive spirit, will map out greater new opportunities and prospects for the future as regards Bulgarian-Syrian cooperation, as regards its further development and transition to a higher new stage -- and that all this will be to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of our joint struggle against militarism and imperialism, against reaction, and for the consolidation of world peace, for security and social progress.

Dear Syrian friends,

It is a particular pleasure for us that you are coming to Bulgaria in this year that is so significant for us. A few days ago we celebrated the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, 2 months ago we celebrated the 90th anniversary of our party in the same festive manner. We celebrated its establishment as a revolutionary Marxist party of the workers class. I hope that even if it is for a short time you, as our welcome guests, will have the opportunity of getting closely acquainted with the successes achieved by our people in the construction of a developed socialist society, with our people's constructive efforts in implementing the projects mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrade Hafiz al-Asad,

We are meeting at a time when the aggressive imperialist and reactionary circles are responsible for a serious deterioration in the international atmosphere, as well as for a considerable exacerbation of the situation. The policy of imperialism is threatening peace and security throughout the world.

Under the present circumstances there is no more important task than that of eliminating the danger of thermonuclear war, than the task of stopping the armaments race, than the task of guaranteeing lasting peace. This precisely why we are adopting the peace program proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress as our own program and, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries belonging to the socialist community, together with all progressive forces in the world, we are working and we will continue to work energetically for the implementation of this program.

It is our duty, it is the duty of all statesmen, public figures, and of all decent people in general to contribute to the preservation of life on our planet.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will also continue in the future to pursue its consistent peace-loving and constructive policy, a policy aimed at the preservation and intensification of detente, at the consolidation of security and at the expansion of cooperation among all peoples and countries. The proposals submitted at the 12th BCP Congress on the development of good-neighborly relations with Balkan countries have been conceived precisely in this spirit, and the lofty idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is also inspired by this intention.

One of the indisputable facts of the dangerous policy conducted by U.S. imperialist circles, by their NATO allies, as well as by Zionism are the events in the Middle East. The aforementioned aggressive circles are responsible for the Middle East crisis and for the fact that the Palestinian question has so far not been resolved. With their support and assistance, Israel continues its aggressive actions against the Arab countries and peoples and its illegal occupation of their territories.

The ruling Israeli circles, encouraged and incited by the U.S. administration, have recently intensified their provocations against the progressive Arab countries. They are openly threatening the Syrian Arab Republic which categorically opposes the Israeli aggressor and the separatist Camp David policy. The mobilization of the Rapid Deployment Force and the hectic military actions which are taking place in the Mediterranean in connection with recent events in Egypt, the attempts at concocting new military treaties, "strategic alliances" and other such actions are incompatible with the generally accepted norms of relations among states and represent a gross interference in the Arab peoples' domestic affairs.

Under these circumstances, we are deeply convinced that the only correct path which is leading to a just and durable settlement of the Middle East problem, to the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right of creating their own independent state, is the path of cohesion and unity of action among progressive Arab states, the path of their cooperation with the socialist community countries and with all peace-loving mankind.

Esteemed Comrade President, dear Syrian friends, we would like once again to reaffirm... our wholehearted solidarity with the struggle waged by the friendly Syrian people, together with the other Arab peoples, against the Israeli aggressor, against the actions of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

We think that the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union on convening an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, can contribute to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Rest assured dear Syrian friends, that your struggle for the liquidation of the results of Israeli aggression, for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East will always enjoy the full and selfless support of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of its people!

In once again greeting our Syrian guests, I propose a toast to:

-- The health of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and to successes in his highly responsible work!

-- To the health of our esteemed Syrian guests!

-- To the further successes of the friendly Syrian people!

-- To Bulgarian-Syrian friendship and cooperation!

-- To the health of all those here present!

Cheers!

Al-Asad Speech

JN262056 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at a dinner banquet hosted by Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov in Sofia on 26 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President; dear Bulgarian friends; comrades and gentlemen: it pleases me to begin my speech by extending my sincerest thanks and those of the Syrian delegation to our dear friend Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party secretary general and chairman of the State Council, for the generous invitation which enabled us to visit your friendly country again.

We are extremely happy that this visit has special meaning -- it is being made during a historical occasion marking the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of Bulgaria. On this important occasion, we express our heartfelt congratulations and those of our people and the leadership of our Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the progressive national front. We sincerely wish the Bulgarian people continued success in building their desired future under the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Out of our historical experience, we know the extent of the sufferings experienced by the Bulgarian people during a long period of their history. We also know their determination in resisting invasion, occupation and foreign rule and their sacrifices in the struggle against the old and new occupation. We are aware of the Bulgarian people's efforts to build the socialist system which realizes the people's aspirations and hopes.

The Arab people have experienced the same sufferings and had a similar experiment in resisting foreign invasions and tyrants and have offered several convoys of martyrs. As our peoples met on the roads of struggle against invasion and occupation in the old times, their recent joint struggle has brought them together against new evils represented by neocolonialism, imperialism, racism and Zionism, the most odious and dangerous form of racism. This has deepened and developed the friendship between our peoples which was established on the strong foundation of sincere relations of cooperation. These relations have been consolidated in the various fields between our two parties and governments in the service of the two peoples and their joint struggle.

It pleases me to point out that our personal meetings have contributed to greatly developing the relations between our two countries in the various fields and to expanding these relations. Your visit to our country in April 1980 falls in this context. I am confident that our present meeting will give new impetus to the Syrian-Bulgarian relations. Our talks today clearly demonstrated that this confidence is in the right place.

Please allow me to thank Comrade Chairman Zhivkov for the order he has bestowed upon me. This order has been created on the occasion marking the 13th century on the establishment of Bulgaria. I accept this high order with pride and appreciation. I consider it as a tribute to the Syrian people.

Mr President: the current distinguishing phenomena is the persistance of world imperialism on inviting confrontation instead of looking for detente and on stepping up tension throughout the world, relying on the policy of force and threats and on continuing instigation for arms race and endangering the world by the threat of a nuclear war instead of making sincere work for the sake of world peace. World imperialism aims at tightening its noose around the areas of its influence, at expanding these areas and at striking at the liberation movements everywhere so that imperialism and its serfs would control the wealths and resources and would have the upper hand in determining the fates of many peoples.

Within this context, the Arab is exposed to a vicious onslaught waged by U.S. imperialism in a close cooperation with Israel and the Camp David regime in Egypt and its addendums in the area with the aim of continuing the aggression against our nation and entrenching Israel's occupation of the Arab territories and its usurpation of the Palestinian rights and at imposing the U.S. and Israeli domination on our area.

Syria, in particular, has been subjected to repeated pressures and threats so it may yield and relinquish its attempts to face this onslaught and to abandon its steadfast stand in the face of the plot represented in the Camp David scheme. Yet we in Syria have faced these pressures and threats according to the requirements of our national integrity. Together with our brothers in the steadfastness and confrontation front, we adopted the stand that serves the interests of the Arab nation. This stand was manifested in the confrontation of the U.S. agreession against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the threats addressed to Libya by the United States and its agents.

We are continuing and proceeding forward in our steadfastness and our resistance of world imperialism's schemes and we are determined to exert every possible effort and make every sacrifice until we liberate the occupied Arab territories, regain the usurped Arab rights and, at the same time, foil all the attempts to subjugate us to the imperialist domination and the Israeli supremacy.

Peace is a noble objective, which we are trying to achieve, yet the enemies of peace are trying to block all the roads leading to this objective. They are doing this because they do not wish to see peace established in our region or in the world. Their aim is just to impose a fait accompli based on aggression and even to create a new fait accompli by means of aggression so they can eventually dominate and loot the resources of the region.

U.S. imperialism, whose support to Israel has recently taken the shape of a strategic cooperation, is foolishly trying to force its capitulatory conditions on our region by trying to make the Arab people believe that there is an alleged Soviet danger. U.S. imperialism is doing so to distract our attention from the real aggression and the real danger from which we are suffering.

Our people are alert and careful and cannot be fooled by such attempts. Our people are keen to further strengthen the relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist bloc states and to further promote the quality of these relations to serve the interests of all our peoples, bolster our joint struggle, support the cuase of just peace all over the world and bring about the peoples' hopes for the establishment of a new international economic system which is based on equality and which can guarantee the peoples' right to utilize and invest their own resources in order to increase their prosperity.

As for the issue of peace in our region, we will continue to struggle until we establish the two main pillars of this peace: the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's constant rights, including their right to repariation and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil.

We, in this regard, are shouldering a basic role in the struggle waged by the world peoples, especially by the progressive powers, to bring about justice and peace and to eliminate the hotbeds of tension which are threatening world peace and security.

I must express here our appreciation of the support for our just struggle by the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as by the entire socialist bloc led by the friendly Soviet Union which is sincere in its support for all peoples struggling for their liberation and rights, the Soviet Union with which we are tied by the strongest bonds of friendship and cooperation.

Mr President, dear Bulgarian friends. Your cordial hospitality has left deep affection in ourselves. While we are here in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we can feel the warm cordial feelings.

Allow me to express to you our thanks and gratitude in my name and on behalf of the members of the Syrian Arab delegation. Be certain that we share your feelings of friendship and cordiality.

In this spirit, I wish the friendly Bulgarian people continued prosperity, continued and rapid development of the Syrian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and cooperation and victory for our joint struggle.

In conclusion, I greet the dear friend President Zhivkov and wish him continued good health and long life and to you all I wish continued good health and happiness.

REPORTAGE ON JOINT ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH USSR

Zhivkov Receives Talyzin

AU281745 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet delegation to the 25th session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with a session of the commission.

Protocol Signed 28 Oct

AU282045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Summary] "The chairmen of the Bulgarian and Soviet sides of the intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed a protocol tonight on the work of the 25th session of the commission at the Lozenets Residence in Sofia."

Following the signing ceremony, Kiril Zarev spoke about the results of the conference. He said that the two sides discussed problems of cooperation and specialization in various spheres of machine-building and in the production of computers, electronics, digital control instruments and so forth.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CANADA

AU281443 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA) -- The regular trade and economic consultations of the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria and the corresponding Canadian Government bodies were held here from October 26 to 28. In the course of the talks the development of bilateral economic relations was discussed. Both parties to the talks maintain that real possibilities exist for activation and expansion of bilateral exchange, for industrial joint production in some spheres of mechanical engineering, in agriculture, and the food industry. Joint appearance on third markets is also envisaged.

The protocol on the talks was signed by Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr John Gibson; acting deputy-minister of industry and trade of Canada.

During his visit to Bulgaria Mr Gibson was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 28 OCT

Husak Opens Plenum

LD281300 Prague CTK in English 1132 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Oct (CTK) -- The 4th Plenary Session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee was opened by party General Secretary Gustav Husak Wednesday.

A report of the party Presidium "On the Present Tasks of Agriculture and Food Development" is being delivered by Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra.

Strougal, Bilak Address Plenum

LD281845 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Oct (CTK) -- Communist Party Presidium Member Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, spoke at the afternoon session of the party Central Committee plenum about tasks and problems of the national economy.

He assessed critically the fulfilment of planned tasks in industry and the construction industry this year, and pointed out several positive factors, particularly reduction of production costs.

He stressed that the level of utilization of fuel, energy and raw material resources was still below needs and possibilities. It is also necessary to raise faster the export capability of the economy, and to adjust production more effectively to the situation on foreign markets, he said.

He paid great attention to questions relating to the need to cut the consumption of fuels and energy in the national economy, to regulate imports in the interest of balanced payments and trade relations, to rationalize consumption and to ensure full utilization of all domestic fuels and kinds of energy.

Lubomir Strougal also spoke of management work, capital construction, structural changes in the economy planned for the 1980's, and the program of specialization and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Communist party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak spoke about several topical aspects of the development of Czechoslovak society, and problems of the present international situation.

He said that the general crisis of capitalism continues to deepen, and that in the growing difficulties, imperialism is looking for a solution in militarizing its economy, and in attempts to obtain military strategic superiority over socialism.

Speaking about the aggressive, hegemonist plans of the ruling class in the United States, wishing to pursue against other states a policy of diktat and pressure, Bilak stressed that the Soviet Union was not seeking military superiority but will not permit anyone to upset the existing equilibrium.

He pointed out that the foreign-policy course of the Reagan administration did not enjoy such full support in the West as the U.S. would wish, and spoke about the opposition against the militarist policy of the United States by the mass movement of progressive, democratic and peace forces. The recent massive antiwar demonstrations in Western countries showed that this movement represents new forms of unification and struggle for peace, Bilak said.

He also spoke about the present crisis in Poland and its causes in political, economic and ideological spheres. In line with the conclusions of its 16th Congress, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will fully support Polish communists, the working class and all true adherents of socialism in their struggle against counterrevolution.

More on Strougal, Bilak

LD290046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] This afternoon's session of the CPCZ Central Committee was chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Lubomir Strougal, member of the Central Committee Presidium, spoke about topical problems and tasks facing our economy. He made a critical evaluation of the fulfillment of planned targets in industry and construction this year. He pointed to certain positive aspects, especially in reducing production costs. But he also stressed that the level of utilizing fuel, energy and raw material resources in industry still does not meet our requirements and possibilities. Similarly, the export capacity of our economy must be improved more rapidly and we must adapt more effectively to foreign markets.

He devoted great attention to questions pertaining to reducing the amount of fuel and energy used by our economy. Here, too, imports must be strictly regulated in the interest of the balance of payments and trade relations. Consumption must be more rational and all domestic types of fuel and energy must me generally revalorized.

Comrade Strougal highlighted shortcomings in management work which were evident even in the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is impossible to retreat from the set of measures. Every effort must be made to achieve consistent application of its principles in economic practice. This determines the main trend of our work as well as our management and control work. Special attention must be devoted to capital goods, to making a realistic assessment of real investment requirements and to make a correct appraisal of their orientation for the next years of the 5-year plan. Structural changes in the economy, which must be carried out purposefully in the 1980's, could be based exclusively by giving concrete shape to the program of specialization and joint ventures with the USSR, Comrade Strougal said. Concrete coordination of economic policy, starting with science and research and including optimum serial production, must be reflected in the thorough elaboration of the 5-year plan, in the content and orientation of individual annual plans.

Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, spoke in the discussion. He dealt with certain topical questions related to the development of our society and problems pertaining to the present international situation. He said the general crisis of capitalism is intensifying and continues. In view of growing difficulties, imperialism is looking for a way out by militarizing its economy, obtaining military and strategic superiority over socialism, as well as by foreign expansion. Though the enemies of detente have recently succeeded in worsening the international situation and in escalating the threat of a new war, this in no way means war is inevitable.

The Reagan administration is using the crudest forms in applying principles, which in the post-war foreign policy of the U.S. could be regarded as a constant factor, which today express the aggressive hegemonistic intentions of the ruling forces in the U.S. imperialists hope that if they can obtain military superiority they can pursue their policy of dictate and pressure more effectively with regard to other states. In this context Comrade Bilak pointed out that the USSR does not strive for military superiority, but at the same time it allows no one to jeopardize the existing balance. It has sufficient means to protect its own interests as well as those of its allies. He said Reagan's foreign policy does not have the unequivocal support in the West which the United States hoped for. The major force of resistance in West Europe against the militarist policy of the United States is the mass social movement of progressive and democratic, peace-loving, forces. As was shown by the recent powerful antiwar demonstrations in the Western countries, this movement represents new forms of unity and the struggle for peace.

In the next part of his speech, Comrade Bilak spoke about the current crisis in the Polish People's Republic and about its causes in the political, economic and ideological spheres. In accordance with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the party will offer the Polish communists, the working class and the genuine supporters of socialism every help in the struggle against counterrevolution.

Comrade Vasil Bilak pointed to the interdependence of internal and external conditions for implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He expressed the conviction that we can solve the present problems if we mobilize the entire party and the national front toward overcoming them, and if we consolidate the party, state, labor and technological discipline and if we raise the standard of direct management to correspond to our current needs. All difficulties can be overcome only by honest work, thereby reinforcing the political and economic strength of the CSSR and increasing our contribution to the struggle for world peace, Comrade Vasil Bilak said in today's discussion at the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 31 OCTOBER

LD282358 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Oct (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has declared the autumn session of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly opened as of October 31, in a letter to the Federal Assembly Presidium.

MEDIA VIEWS SOLIDARITY GENERAL STRIKE 28 OCT

Strike Presents 'Ultimatum'

LD281530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Poland: Despite a number of warnings from the Polish party and state leadership and other realistic forces, it did not prove possible to prevent the 1-hour general strike provoked by the so-called Solidarity. From 1200 to 1300 most industrial enterprises, mines, ports and other enterprises in Poland were on strike.

The extreme forces of the so-called Solidarity have yet again exploited the dissatisfaction of citizens with the extremely difficult situation in the supplies of foodstuffs and other basic products. Under the slogan of the alleged hunger, to which there is still a long way to go in Poland, especially since the introduction of the rationing system, leaders of the union have come out with a number of political demands. They include, for example, an ultimatum to set up of a so-called social council for national economy which, according to politicos from Solidarity, would actually deprive the state administration of its lawful functions.

Today the union is demanding quite openly that the Polish state system be changed for some kind of a republic of self-government, and otherwise it threatens that it will step up its protest actions. The irresponsible extremists of the so-called Solidarity overlook the economic consequences of the strike which will, according to preliminary estimates, cost Poland about Zl billion. They are not interested even in the moral consequences of the present conflict situation. Not everybody agrees with the strike -- far from it. However, many are afraid to put up a resistance to the so-called Solidarity. This is proved by a number of appeals for the guarantee of protection and help to people who refuse to strike.

Some Members Reject Strike

LD282144 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (CTK) -- Today's one-hour general strike showed that the position of the trade union "Solidarity" is nowhere near so strong as its leaders would like to make the Polish public and the world believe.

Not only the members of the Branch Trade Unions but also many "Solidarity" members refused to join the strike, and complained that the new trade union was doing nothing for them.

Lech Walesa visited several [word indistinct] factories during the strike, and while he was telling the striking members of his union in the Rosa Luxemburg electronics plant that he wants "Solidarity" to come up with new forms of labour action, normal work continued several steps away. "We support the stand of the government," workers said.

PAPER COMPARES POLAND TO 1956 COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU281326 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 October on page 6 carries a 1,400-word article by Julius Loerincz, entitled "Lessons of Everlasting Validity," devoted to the "Quarter of a Century of the Counterrevolution's Attack in Hungary."

Loerincz opens his article saying that "When we today follow the developments in Poland, and in the course of this we witness many phenomena of the onslaught of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, it is difficult for us not to draw parallels between the present-day Poland and Hungary in 1956 or Czechoslovakia in 1968-69."

He then describes the events in Budapest on the eve of the "counterrevolution" 25 years ago, and adds that "The attacks on the security bodies in Katowice and Wroclaw this week in many respects remind one of the scenes in the streets of Budapest on 23 October 1956 and afterward. Naturally, one cannot equate events which are a quarter of a century apart, but nevertheless, the experience gained from the confrontation with counterrevolutionary forces has the value of a lasting historical lesson, unfettered by the borders of a single state or even by time."

Loerincz then describes the causes which led to the "events" in Hungary in the autumn of 1956, and quotes the resolution of the MSZMP Provisional Central Committee of 5 December 1956.

When analysing the causes, Hungarian communists proceeded from Lenin's teaching which says that a communist regime cannot be defeated by anything but its own errors, and it was the shortcoming and errors in the PZPR's economic policy and ideological work which also in Poland have created fertile soil for rightwing opportunist, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, Loerincz says.

In another part of his article, Loerincz says that despite the bloody terror, the counterrevolution in Hungary did not succeed. A great role in that was played by the New Revolutionary Center established at the beginning of November 1956 and the "effective manifestations of proletarian internationalism, whether it was the assistance of the Soviet Army or the cooperation between Czechoslovak and Hungarian communists in the most difficult days, especially in the areas bordering on our fatherland, and later the aid in the complex and difficult process of consolidation."

Quoting from the speech of Janos Kadar delivered at the first statewide MSZMP conference in March 1957 that one of the Hungarian communists' principles is that "For people's power one has to fight together with the people, and against international imperialism one has to fight with the strength of international proletarian solidarity," Loerincz closes his article.

RUDE PRAVO ON 20 OCTOBER KATOWICE EVENTS

AU281507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Karol Mikulka: "Testimony About Counterrevolutionary Acts in Katowice: Playing With Fire"]

[Text] On Saturday, 5 days after the attack carried out by "Solidarity's" storm troops, tradesmen were still busy repairing the building of the public security's district station in the center of Katowice. They have been repairing damaged doors and replacing glass in smashed windows up to the second floor. Square holes in the plaster show where cobblestones fell. The autumn rain has not yet washed away the traces of paint and oil from the overturned police car.

"With food, the appetite grows. These are the results of concessions," Karol Szalawski director of the Katowice publishing house RSW Prasa, commented on the events. He was an eyewitness to them. "At the end of March, Solidarity's storm troopers were only shouting through bullhorns and threatening. And today? They have even begun attacking the public security corps, they have started playing with fire."

"No one will convince us that this was not an action planned beforehand," we hear from the crowd standing in front of the public security corps' building in Postovni Street. "How else to explain that a group of Solidarity people with armbands was here so quickly?"

"A person almost got the shivers. They reminded one of the fascist patrols," added an elderly citizen, an employee of the Beldon metallurgic works until recently. The gray-haired old-age pensioner did not wish to be named. When "Solidarity" can attack the members of the security corps and their stations, the easier it would be for the storm troopers to attack him and his family.

The Tuesday events at Katowice Square and then in front of the building of the security corps in Postovni Street, and afterwards in front of "Solidarity's" building in Szefranka Street, was still very much a living memory. It began innocently. The driving of a delivery van into a no-parking zone looked at first like a traffic offense. A moment later loudspeakers with voices filled with hatred resounded from the van, attacking People's Poland and at the same time offering antistate literature, which originated from "Solidarity's" own printing works. The literature was the collected speeches of Leszek Moczulski, leader of the "Confederation for Independent Poland," of Adam Michnik, Jacek Kuron and other inveterate enemies of socialism.

"Pay as much as you can," the crew of the "Solidarity" car with the Rybnik electicity works emblem on it urged, "you are contributing to our struggle."

One of those publications reminded one of the appeal of the leader of Katowice "Solidarity," Andrzej Rozplochowski, to erect gallows for communists.

In the evening hours, when the bodies of the public security corps decided to put an end to sales of illegal printed matter and afterwards to the provocative gathering of "Solidarity" members, the storm troopers showed what they are capable of doing. The damaged building of the public security corps' station was the best evidence of it.

"Solidarity" tried to repeat the Tuesday action on Friday. This time the focal point of the action was to be in Stalmach Street, in front of one of "Solidarity's" representation buildings. Attackers even had Molotov cocktails [Zapalne Lahve] ready. Who knows where they would have used them if the public security corps had not taken timely action and prevented the provocation.

"Shut up or we will hang you," the storm troopers recently shouted at Cieslaw Tondos, deputy chairman of the PZPR Enterprise Committee at the Sosnowiec mine, when he defended the party and the bonds of alliance with the socialist states. And similar threats were heard throughout the Katowice Square and Postovni Street, addressed to members of the public security corps who were defending the observance of the law. No wonder that the old steelworker from the Beldon metallurgic works remembered the raging of fascist occupiers.

UNION OFFICIAL ATTACKS POLISH SOLIDARITY TU

AU280925 Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Oct 81 p 3

["From" a "Report of the Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium on the Preparation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's Participation in the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana," delivered by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at the 21 October opening session of the 13th plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Prague]

[Excerpts] The stronger the resistance of working people all over the world to the new unleashing of war hysteria and senseless escalation of the arms race becomes, the stronger their voices expressing resolute determination to live in peace are and the more attractive socialism becomes for the masses of the working people, the more intensively imperialist circles engage in their efforts to weaken the socialist community's unity, launch attacks against individual countries and finance destructive activities and a whole complex of forms of ideological subversion. There is an obvious endeavor on their part to destroy and destabilize the socialist system. The subversive activity of counter-revolutionary forces in Poland is an example of those ominous plans. The entire course of events in that country to date reaffirms our position expressed by Comrade K. Hoffmann at last year's 10th plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The actual interests and goals of the leaders of so-called Solidarity run profoundly counter to the objective interests of the working people. The only thing to add is that since then nothing has changed for the better, but for the worse. That is confirmed by the results of so-called Solidarity congress. The so-called "Message to the Nations of Eastern Europe" adopted at this congress is an outrageous, impertinent provocation and blatant interference in internal affairs. To what do the leaders of so-called Solidarity incite the nations of Eastern Europe? They want to present as a model their program of destruction and the atmosphere of chaos, uncertainty, blackmail and brute force, and what to export to our countries directions for speedily undermining the foundations of the socialist economy. The working people of Czechoslovakia -- proceeding from our trade unions' longstanding revolutionary traditions and their unity, which was achieved in 1945, and from the experience of the more than 30 years of building socialism in our country -- indignantly and categorically reject this pamphlet, as is documented by thousands of aktivs and meetings, because they have convinced themselves on the basis of their own experience that whenever their unity was weakened, it was always against their most vital interests. We support genuine Marxist genuine Marxist-Leninist forces, the workers class, upright working people and all genuine advocates of socialism in their endeavor to ward off the reaction's attack, to resolve the accumulated problems and to consolidate the socialist social system. On this basis, relying on the positions of and concrete support by our members, we develop cooperation between the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the National Cooperation Commission of Polish Branch Trade Unions. A specific manifestation of this cooperation was the latest meeting with the Polish comrades in Ostrava at the beginning of October.

International solidarity always was and continues to be one of the most powerful weapons of the workers class and working people. That is why we devote great attention to it in fulfilling our internationalist obligations. Profound internationalist sentiments and the solidarity of the workers class have a long tradition in our trade union movement. We repeat today that all those who contribute, by purchasing solidarity stamps, to the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's fund of international solidarity -- be it through regular subscription or one-time payments -- take a significant part in materially ensuring the 10th World Trade Union Congress.

The solidarity stamp itself is part of education toward internationalism. One of the reasons I discuss these things is that in the course of the last few months we have several times come across the view -- Comrade K. Hoffmann himself touched upon this issue at the last plenary meeting -- asking whether the name of the solidarity stamps should not be changed in light of the developments in Poland. I would only like to say that this view reveals either a failure to understand this matter or, sometimes, a tendentious distortion.

In the international workers movement solidarity always was and still is one of the primary values and a matter of principle for each revolutionary. It expresses class and internationalist togetherness with all revolutionary and progressive forces. Today, just as in the past, we witness reactionary forces making illicit use of terms that are sacred to the workers movement. However, that does not signify the weakness of the terms but, on the contrary, their strength.

DAILY INTERVIEWS POLISH SOCIALIST YOUTH LEADER

AU271544 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Interview "prepared by" Valentin Matlovic and Karel Cech with Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Council of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, given to MLADA FRONTA during his "recent brief working visit" in the CSSR: "High Time to Go From Intentions to Deeds"]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion about the current situation in your country?

[Answer] The situation in Poland continues to be immensely complex. The most important thing is that one has not succeeded in getting the national economy out of its downward slide. And whether the situation will stabilize in other spheres also depends precisely on halting the negative economic trends.

[Question] How do you assess the course and results of the recent Fourth Plenary Session of the PZPR Central Committee?

[Answer] The adopted programmatic resolutions and the cadre change as regards the function of the first secretary of the party Central Committee lead one to expect that the policy of the party and the state will become much more energetic and much more consistent. It is high time to go from good intentions to concrete deeds aimed at halting the crisis tendencies.

General Jaruzelski, who has been entrusted with the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is the personification of responsibility, decisiveness and loyality as regards service to the fatherland. Therefore it is appropriate to expect that a person of such character has the prerequisites for steering the party and state in accordance with the aspirations of the broad social masses. We also hope that the consolidation of the party will occur, and a way will be paved for a greater offensive in its activity.

[Question] What are the most important tasks facing your organization and its members at present?

[Answer] For us, for the entire aktiv of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the primary task for the immediate period ahead is to prepare the youth for the realization of the economic reform which will start at the beginning of next year. What is involved is a great experiment which also requires a fresh look at the role of youth organizations in enterprises. We must adapt our programs to the strategic principles of that reform, aimed above all at rationalizing the management of the national economy.

Another thing that is important is to find the correct place for young people in the self-management of enterprises, which will have -- within the framework of the new strategy -- greater competence than has been the case until now. We also would like to prevent some negative phenomena which the reform will bring, above all -- and this is obvious already today -- the shortage of jobs for a number of young people.

It is understandable that we are also keeping ideological goals in mind. The struggle for the socialist character of our country is today in such a state that one can speak about an open political confrontation. Therefore our union attaches great importance to education in the spirit of socialist internationalism. We will oppose all stances that are at variance with the interests of Poland and the entire socialist community.

An important role in that process is played by our contacts with the youth of the other socialist countries, in which an important place belongs to our cooperation with the CSSR's Socialist Youth Union. I believe that our visit and the content of our talks with the Czechoslovak friends will become a new impetus for its further development.

CTK REPORTS AFGHAN CITY KANDAHAR 'NORMAL'

AU280845 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 81 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "Afghanistan: Disproving Western Newspapers' Slanders"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Oct (CTK) -- The situation in Kandahar is normal, the city is controlled by the local agencies of state power. This has been told to a CTK correspondent by a responsible official of the Ministry of Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At the same time, he rejected the lying assertions of the Western news agencies about a tense situation in Afghanistan's second largest city.

This is not the first time that Western information media, quoting "informed diplomatic sources," report that Kandahar is dominated by counterrevolutionaries. That, however, is just wishful thinking. Bandits would like to turn Kandahar, formerly the country's capital, into their center and from there organize their subversive operations against the Afghan people.

That the city lives a normal life is also attested to by the fact that on Tuesday, on the occasion of world food day, a gathering attended by hundreds of farmers and members of agricultural cooperatives was held there. The same day there was a rally in Kandahar at which the inhabitants of the city and environs expressed their support for the decision of the Council of Ministers on a partial draft of reservists into the army. A considerable number of young people volunteered for service in the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the end of the rally.

VALIDITY OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM AFFIRMED

AU281339 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 81 p 4

[Josef Grousl article: "For Today and Tomorrow; the Historical Mission of Proletarian Internationalism"]

[Excerpt] The community of CEMA countries today constitutes a dynamic entity which is achieving significant results in many areas decisive for substantially speeding up the development of the production forces of socialism. However, the principles and tenets of socialist internationalism commit the fraternal parties and countries to constantly develop and imbue them with new, qualitatively higher content. Their coresponsibility is growing, not only for their own development, but primarily for such a development of the individual countries of the world of socialism that results in and contributes to the growth of the economic strength and power of socialism as a whole. It is not and cannot be merely a question of stressing this coresponsibility. The life of socialism requires that this principle be fully respected and strengthened.

International anticommunism is paying increasing attention to the ideological and political subversive activity against the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. Above all, it is stepping up its attacks on the fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU, between Czechoslovak and Soviet communists. They proceeded in the same way in the past as well but, nevertheless, their approach was different. Their anticommunist propaganda and pseudoarguments are suddenly at striking variance with what is happening in the present world.

For example, even many judicious persons in the West who are certainly no exponents of our ideology do not take seriously the chimeras of emigree Z. Mlynar [CPCZ Central Committee Secretary in 1968] when he expounds in the American Radio Free Europe broadcasting station his pseudotheories about an alleged crisis of socialism, according to which the "national interests" are allegedly gaining ground in the socialist countries, and will increasingly do so, receiving preference over common interests.

Those absurd, fabricated propositions confirm the long-term conceptual plans of anti-communism, in which the malevolent incitement of nationalism plays a curcial role. This is a hackneyed strategy, an old-new political weapon of the bourgeoisie. [CSSR deputy premier in 1968], this is how he presents himself in the West, is compiling ever new anticommunist and anti-Soviet pamphlets. When juggling with the term "humanitarian economy," he recommends that in the future, in the struggle against socialism in Eastern Europe, greater attention be paid to the "young segment of the workers class" in the socialist countries. The objective should be to destroy the socialist awareness of the young generation and to impose alien ideas and opinions on it from the class point of view. It is not difficult to guess which aim our class enemy is pursuing. He is trying to "apply" it in other countries of Eastern Europe. Young workers should "be more concerned with their wages and only then with work." The objective of the present tactics employed by anticommunism is to divert people from work because this is precisely the way it sees of weakening socialism. That is why the Western centers take such an intensive interest in the internal developments in Poland, why they interfere so ingeniously in its sovereign, internal affairs. That is why the anticommunist centers have stepped up in the propagands crusades against our countries their efforts to kindle nationalism, why they are so interested in subverting youth, the generation of young workers.

We vividly remember the second half of the sixties. It was precisely the malevolent casting of doubts on relations between tne CPCZ and the CPSU, between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, that played the main role in the subversive propagands of rightwing forces in our country.

The borders of socialism are untouchable. The new tasks of the socialist countries, as formulated in the fraternal parties' congress documents, do not leave anyone in doubt that the socialist countries and socialism as a whole will continue to advance boldly along the path that was mapped out by history, along the path of further strengthening the Leninist principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism; principles with which our party identifies and to which it has been faithful throughout the six decades of its revolutionary history.

BRIEFS

LENART GREETS GENERAL KOVACIK -- Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, handed a letter of greetings to Lt Gen Jozef Kovacik, chief of the Political Directorate of the Eastern Military District, sent to him by the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee on the occasion of his 60th birthday. It pays tribute to Comrade Kovacik's meritorious work in the building of the Czechoslovak People's Army and singles out his active, long-term activity in the union of anti-facist fighters, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association as well as in party and state bodies. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 26 Oct 81 LD]

SOLIDARITY PLUNGING POLAND INTO 'CHAOS'

LD281638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (ADN) -- The counterrevolutionary leadership of Solidarity instigated a 1-hour nationwide strike from 1200 to 1300 today and thus continued their plan of plunging Poland even deeper into chaos. As it was stated, Solidarity wants to sabotage the implementation of the decisions made at the 4th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee to normalize the situation in the country.

With physical terror aginst all those who want to work normally and put an end to Solidarity's counterrevolutionary activities, Solidarity is pursuing the aim of eliminating socialism in Poland and seizing power itself. Inflammatory posters -- with which the country was practically flooded today -- openly demanded that counterrevolutionary forces remove the socialist organs of power. Other slogans called for the restoration of capitalist conditions.

A statement issued by the coordinating commission of the three parties represented in the Polish Parliament -- the PZPR, the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party -- said that the situation is developing in a dramatic manner. Every measure the government makes for law and order is blocked by Solidarity. This threatened the political and economic basis of Poland's defense.

Initial information from various parts of Poland shows that the Solidarity leaders and the squads thay have organized took brutal action against the working people who had resisted the strike call. In spite of the terror used by Solidarity, many working people refused to participate in the strike provocation. Warsaw radio reported that many basic PZPR organizations and youth organizations in industrial enterprises had vigorously opposed the strike. The Branch Trade Unions had condemned the provocation and asked their members to continue to work normally. In the Polish capital [words indistinct] indignation was expressed at the fact that the strike is further worsening the country's plight.

ONE-SIDEDNESS OF PEACE MOVEMENT REFUTED

DW281203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1640 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Albert Reiss commentary]

[Text] Quite a lot will still be said about the great peace demonstration over the past weekend, but perhaps not so very much about the narrow-minded attempts by high-ranking officials in the United States to denounce the demonstrations. Even the number two man in the United States has done this. What can be said about this?

They feel adversely affected and come out and say so. But there is something else. It is this charge of one-sidedness which is leveled at the peace movement -- you are playing into the Soviet Union's hands, you one-sidedly direct your demands toward the United States -- and what ever else is said in this context.

Objectively none of this is true, but that is not the problem. It is the following which ought to provide food for thought: It cannot be overlooked that quite obviously and in a spectacular way the most pressing demands are addressed to the U.S. Government or other governments of NATO countries -- the demand, for example, that no U.S. medium-range missiles be deployed in West Europe.

Granted, there are also Soviet medium-range missiles, the SS-20 missiles.

But in this context there is one qualitative difference, to say the least, and that is that the Soviet medium-range missiles are stationed exclusively on Soviet territory whereas the U.S. means of nuclear weapons delivery are not deployed on U.S. territory but on that of the allies of the United States. Similarly, the Pershing-II and cruise missiles envisaged by the Brussels decision are slated for deployment on the territory of these allies.

Thus a great difference is perfectly clear. The Soviet Union does not make its allies the target of a nuclear strike. The United States, however, does so with its allies. The views of Soviet statesmen do not reveal any trace of the intention -- even if they think out loud -- to convert the rest of Europe into a nuclear battlefield while staying nicely out of things themselves. However, as everyone knows, this is the case on the corresponding American levels. We will not contradict it if someone says: whether or not they stay out, we in Europe will not gain anything if others become a nuclear battlefield; there should be no nuclear battlefields at all. This is exactly what matters.

It was 2 years ago, in October 1979, that the Soviet Union declared its readiness to withdraw a corresponding number of medium-range missiles from the western part of the USSR if no additional U.S. means of nuclear weapons delivery were brought to West Europe. NATO's reply was the missile decision. Just imagine how far we could already have advanced had NATO not torpedded negotiations at the time.

Since October 1979 the Soviet Union has withdrawn 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory. This was a unilateral advance concession. There has not been any return concession to this day. Moreover, Leonid Brezhnev just recently again proposed the renunciation of a nuclear first strike. What prevents the U.S. Government from renouncing such a strike? And what prevents it from approving the Soviet proposal that the United Nations declare any nuclear first strike to be a crime against humanity?

You see, dear listeners, there are many questions. If one seriously wants peace one can approve these proposals even if there are differences of opinion about such matters as Afghanistan. We could make an interesting experiment and compile a list of the concrete demands for safeguarding peace which come from the peace movement. I am sure that these demands can be found in various proposal of the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact. If we are very cruel, we might then compare this list with projects of the United States, and NATO, and then we could continue discussions on the onesidedness of the peace movement.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION TO STUDY TRANSPORTATION

AU281650 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Oct 81 P 5

[Summary] On Friday Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received for a friendly talk in Berlin Dimitur Naumov, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Transportation and Communications Department. Naumov heads a BCP consultation group visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee to familiarize itself with the work experiences of GDR transport services and installations.

Guenter Mittag briefed his guest on the decisions of the 10th party congress, experiences of political struggle to implement the party's economic strategy and the multifarious initiatives of the GDR working people for solving the adopted tasks.

TALKS ON JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE TREATY WITH FRG

LD271732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct (ADN) -- The negotiations between GDR and FRG delegations for a treaty on judicial assistance were continued in the GDR capital, Berlin, today.

The delegations were led by Dr Hans Ranke, state secretary in the GDR Justice Ministry, and Dr Guenther Erkel, state secretary in the FRG Federal Ministry of Justice.

NICARAGUAN FSLN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU281654 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 81 p 2

[Summary] Cottbus (ADN) -- On Saturday a delegation of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation [FSLN of Nicaragua led by Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Commission of the national leadership of the FSLN, visited the Cottbus Bezirk, where it was cordially welcomed by Werner Walde, Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Cottbus SED Bezirk leadership. During their 2-day visit to Cottbus, the Nicaraguan guests had cordial meetings with the working people of the Bezirk, who stressed their solidarity and fraternal affinity with the Nicaraguan patriots. On Sunday evening the FSLN delegation left the GDR and was given a cordial farewell by Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, at the Schoenefeld Airport.

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES DPRK PARTY DELEGATION

AU280949 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED, received a study delegation of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Central Committee headed by (Gwon Sang Man), deputy chief of the Second Economic Department of the KWP Central Committee.

Guenter Mittag reported on the experiences of the political struggle in implementing the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress. He briefed the Korean guests on the great creative achievements of the GDR working people in fulfilling the tasks of the National Economic Plan of 1981 for universally strengthening the GDR.

During its stay in the GDR, the KWP Central Committee study delegation acquainted itself with the implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress in enterprises of the chemical industry.

The talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Horst Wambutt, chief of the Central Committee Department of Basic Materials Industry, and Pak Hyon-Po, DPRK ambassador to the GDR.

MEXICO'S PORTILLO RECEIVES BERLIN MAYOR KRACK

LD281228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1027 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] 28 Oct (ADN) -- The mayor of the GDR capital of Berlin, Erhard Krack, was received in Mexico City on Tuesday evening by the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo. They had a friendly talk. Krack conveyed greetings from the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, which were warmly reciprocated.

President Lopez Portillo stressed the lasting impression Erich Honecker's visit to Mexico had made. He especially highlighted the agreement on the principles of current affairs that had been reached during their meeting in September.

In his talk with Erhard Krack the Mexican president welcomed the cooperation between Mexico City and the GDR capital. He said that it was useful to exchange experience on the two capitals' development problems in order to find the best solutions for people's well-being.

Erhard Krack is in Mexico to attend the Mexico-GDR Friendship Week currently being held here.

HERMANN AXEN CONTINUES VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU280940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Lisbon (ND) -- The firm militant alliance between the SED and the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] was stressed by Alvaro Cunhal, PCP general secretary, and Hermann Axen, head of the SED Central Committee delegation, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED, at a friendship meeting in Barreiro late on Wednesday eveining.

The visit of the SED delegation, Alvaro Cunhal stressed, is a new testimony to the firm ties between the two parties, which also benefit the peoples of the two countries. He paid tribute to the USSR and the other socialist countries as the most important bulwark of the working people and the peoples, the forces of socialism, democracy, social progress and peace in the world.

Accompanied by stormy applause, Hermann Axen stated that the militant alliance between the two parties which has been tested for decades is based on the fact that they are unswervingly guided in their policy and work by Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism and the vital interests of both peoples. He resolutely condemned NATO's intensified armament policy.

TOASTS REPORTED DURING FINNISH MINISTER'S VISIT

LD142300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1859 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer hosted a dinner this evening in honor of Finnish Foreign Minister Paavd Vayrynen who arrived in Berlin today on an official visit. Hermann Axen, Politiburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other German public figures here also present at the Unter Den Linden Palace.

During the dinner the two foreign ministers gave toasts in which they praised the stable bilateral relations.

Fischer welcomed Vayrynen and those accompanying him "as representatives of a state allied with us in friendship and with which we share encouraging agreement in the assessment of fundamental, vital questions of mankind." He said that characteristic of the bilateral relations are "mutual respect, trust and continuity, that is to say harmony and stability, so that one could describe them as exemplary for the application of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Referring to the present international situation, Fischer stressed that "the dangers, above all for the peoples of Europe, are very concrete, and their originators are known." Patient political dialogue and negotiations which lead to tangible results are the only possible way to overcome the arms race and confrontation. "In this hope we welcome the joint announcement of 23 September on the meeting between Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig."

Oskar Fischer continued: "For us peace is the aim and purpose of our efforts." He recalled Erich Honecker's words that a turn toward disarmament is necessary and noted: "The states of the socialist community have, with their proposals for the improvement of the international situation, indicated what is currently necessary and possible."

Finland's contribution to political and military detente is highly regarded in the GDR, he said. At the Madrid meeting, both states supported the convening of the European conference on military detente and disarmament so that the Helsinki Final Act could be implemented.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the importance of the bilateral relations, the direction of which has been indicated by personal contacts between the two heads of state, have long since exceeded their boundaries. Economic and trade relations are developing positively as an important factor of overall relations.

In his reply, Paavo Vayrynen expressed the conviction that his visit would contribute to the further development of bilateral relations. "The Baltic separates us geographically, but at the same time it is a factor that links us. In this respect Finland and the GDR are neighbors and the situation on the Baltic is a natural point of departure for cooperation." This sea must be preserved for future generations as a peaceful highway linking peoples and as a basis for fishing and relaxation, he said. Vayrynen also recalled the visit to the GDR by President Uhrd Kekkonen in September 1977. "At the time both the Finnish and GDR people were quite confident about the continuation of detente in Europe on the basis created by the Helsinki Final Act. Since then tensions in the world have sharpened, the Finnish foreign minister said.

This negative development is not rooted in a change in realities he said. The main cause for it is the change in political assessment and attitudes.

He urged that cooperation between the European peoples be further developed in the interests of security. Finland is striving so that "the Madrid meeting produces a substantive final document on the basis of the draft proposed at the meeting of neutral and nonaligned states. We attach particular value to the fact that the negotiations on the convening of the European disarmament conference achieved a result."

Finland actively supports the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as proposed by Urho Kekkonen. "In our view the creation of such a zone is in the interests of all states of this region", Vayrynen said in conclusion.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR MONEY SMUGGLING

AU281043 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 October GDR customs organs caught redhanded and detained FRG citizen Wilfried Hill at the Worbis border crossing station. By abusing the generous entry regulations into the GDR, he tried to smuggle a bigger amount of GDR marks from the GDR into the FRG. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the crime -- a "Ford-Granada" with license plate GT-HT 357, in which he had skillfully hidden the money -- as well as the GDR marks which were to be smuggled were impounded.

TISCH COMMENT ON TRADE UNION ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD222256 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, has called for responsible treatment of the suggestions and comments of members in the coming trade union elections.

At an event in Potsdam-Babelsberg he said that this was and remained the most effective representation of interests. Only in this way could the main task, with its union of economic and social policy, be continued in the coming years. With competition the unity of economic initiative, participation in the running and planning of the national economy, and the formation of socialist ways of thought and action were actively influence and furthered.

At the same time it was necessary to use the considerable growth in material and spiritual potential more effectively for a decisive increase in the national economic performance. This struggle was always united with a bettering of the working and living conditions of the workers.

DEPUTY EDITOR OF PARTY PAPER ON POLISH SITUATION

LD281404 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Any time now, between 1200 and 1300 the 1-hour general strike will take place in Poland. The strike has been called by the free trade union, Solidarity. A recurring question in connection with the events in Poland is: Can what happens there spread to other East European countries? Thomas Rosander, our correspondent in the Hungarian capital, Budapest, took up this question with Peter Renyi, deputy editor in chief of the Hungarian party paper, and asked him whether the Polish infection will affect Hungary. The reply was: No, it is mere wishful thinking by the West.

[Begin Thomas Rosander Recording] The news media in the West have kindled the hope among many that the developments in Poland will lead to the end of socialism. But in fact what is happening now is having a stabilizing effect in the other socialist countries, rather than the reverse. The unanimous view is that we do not want things to be like what we see in Poland, Peter Renyi says, adding that an entirely new, clearly ignorant and primitive anti-Polish mood has begun to manifest itself. Poles shopping in central Budapest are met with advice to go home and start working instead.

It would be easy to reject Renyi's description as gross propaganda, but it would not be quite just. This type of primitive reaction exists, and behind it is naturally the anxiety that the balance is going to be upset, and pure anger over what is thought to be the inept behavior of the Poles -- excessive hysteria, as Renyi puts it. Even though Renyi thus thinks that the talk about the Polish infection is merely a cherished dream which the West should view more critically, he notes that Poland is naturally a burden. He says frankly that in particular all the errors committed during the time of former party chief Gierek, and before, are a burden, And on top of all that, naturally, is the nonarrival of supplies and the costly efforts to help Poland.

The Polish crisis is much deeper than Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, he says. It is a crisis which has been growing for a long time and which has its basis in the economy. A political crisis can be resolved relatively quickly, he says, as in Hungary, but to change an entire economy takes time, many, many years, and if the confidence of the masses has been lost through erroneous measures, the confidence must be rewon. The Poles must realize their real situation, and they have not done so yet. They must, Peter Renyi says, find a common starting-point simply with the aid of sound common sense.

Where, then, is the limit in Poland? You mean, when will the invasion take place, he says. And he continues: If we presume that the leaders of the Soviet Union, for instance, are not power-crazy fanatics, but experienced politicians, we can also assume that they have acquired some kind of idea of what will happen after an invasion. Naturally, no one wants increased tension in the world, Renyi says, but this is not the important starting-point for the calculations; the starting-point is how an invasion would resolve the economic and political crisis. And therefore, Renyi says, I do not believe in external interference. I do not believe, either, that Poland will reach the point at which an external military solution becomes absolutely necessary, the only alternative, quite simply because the Western powers do not want things to go so far as that. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SYRIAN MINISTER'S VISIT -- Budapest, 26 Oct (MIT) -- Invited by Hungarian cultural minister Imre Pozsgay, a Syrian delegation headed by Minister of Education Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad came to Budapest for a short visit on Monday.

FIFTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS 28 OCT

Plenum Opens

LD281510 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- The 5th PUWP CC plenary meeting started here after 3:00 p.m. today.

The debates are presided over by First PUWP Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The agenda provides for discussing lines of activity of the PUWP authorities and organizations to implement the resolution of the 4th PUWP CC Plenum and for examining changes in the structure and functioning of the CC apparatus.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD282107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski on 28 October at the Fifth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades. Only a few days have elapsed since the fourth plenum, but its assessments, its conclusions are being constantly confirmed by life. Thus it is not necessary for us to repeat them today. It is necessary for us to implement them consistently. This is why I ask you not to treat this speech as a basic report but rather as information along with a few comments against the background of the current situation, and as a general proposal of the stance of the party with regard to the next session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

We recognized at the fourth plenum that the general line laid down by the ninth congress is correct and permanent. The fundamental issue, however, is to implement it consistently and effectively. One has to admit with admiration that recently in a great many echelons and party organizations this has been perceptibly reflected. The resolution of the fourth plenum has been taken seriously. It has been correctly understood and widely supported. It has encouraged people of the party and has given them strength. What has been done, the positive points but also the weaknesses and also what is necessary to be done further, will be spoken of in the report by Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski.

I just want to stress that a broader communication, and active, direct contact by members of the Politburo, the Secretariat and members of the Central Committee has become very important in this situation -- unfortunately, this does not apply to the first secretary. I want to stress the contact of the echelons at various levels and also the central and local party activists and a number of government representatives with the activists, with party organizations, with working people.

This is, beyond a doubt, a positive step. Progress has been made, albeit, it is far from sufficient yet. The links with society, the restoration of confidence in the party, in its good and pure intention and in its unbreakable will for leading and working in such a way as to serve its nation as well as possible, constitutes a task of supreme importance. This requires of us, of all activists, and of the entire party aktiv, to talk with people as much and as often as possible, to listen to what they have to say, to know their problems well, to explain and persuade them and to inculcate and consolidate the belief in the correctness and final victory of our cause -- the cause of socialist Poland. This is the main path, a difficult one and, all too often an unrewarding one.

At the same time it is a path of struggle. The enemies of socialist Poland have completely revealed their cards. Everyday brings about countless proof of this for us. Moreover, their aggressiveness is growing. Violations of law and order, tensions created in sociopolitical life and in the functioning of the economy lead the state, and therefore lead society, too, toward extremely dangerous limits. Currently, we are experiencing yet another wave of aggravation. It is difficult to say how many there have been before. Its mechanism is quite understandable and is already well known. Well, at a time when the party is beginning to regain its strength, when the authorities are embarking upon new efforts which give us a chance, the tiring, festering and destructive merry-go-round of strikes, protests and various tensions appears as if it were conjured up by someone's order.

This was the case after the ninth congress. This is the case now, too, after the PZPR Central Committee's Fourth Plenum. All this is taking place accompanied by lofty slogans, demagogic assessments and pseudopatriotic ornamentation. Our national anthem cherished by entire generations as something sacred, as a relic, is becoming the tune to which various strike and protest actions take place. "Poland has not perished yet" [opening words of the anthem] but Poland is perishing.

Two hours ago the general warning strike, put together by Solidarity's National Commission, ended.

It is not known who needed to be warned by it. The authorities of the socialist state? The authorities were warned a long time ago. They know very well this is a form of pressure and a demonstration of force. They know about the irretrievable economic, social and moral losses resulting from such actions. They know who is behind them, who draws political dividends.

But I also think that this strike, however many people took part in it and whatever its degree of universality and voluntariness, for millions of Poles it also became a warning, an alarm signal. In fact, it has made it possible to better reflect on the sense of it on what emerged from it and where all this is heading.

As yet we do not know in detail the scale and course of the strike. One thing is beyond doubt. This time the total nature of the strike has failed. For the first time our party organizations spoke against the strike, as did the allied parties, on a broad scale and with unanimity.

The same is true of social and youth organizations, particularly the Industrial Branch, Autonomous and other nonfederated union organizations. We know that many factories, many people did not stop work. I suggest that the party Central Committee convey to them sincere appreciation and respect. [applause]

We also know that many people, primarily party members, realized the senselessness of the strike and that in many instances they wanted to work. And even if as the result of the existing situation, as a result of diverse pressure, they could not work, the party appreciates their intentions. It is aware of their internal drama. It recognizes that they have been critical witnesses, and in future they will become determined and active opponents of such a form of protest which is damaging to the country.

Comrades! New losses have emerged. Poland has become poorer, both by this hour of idleness and by the many-days-long strikes which continue in various parts of the country, striks which paralyze some extremely important domains of economy, as for instance the strike in the sulphur basin. The consequences are dangerous for the chemical industry, agriculture and exports. Or the strike scandal -- it is difficult to call it by a different name -- in the Zielona Gora Voivodship. These are successive blows, delivered to our economy, and striking in the long run at the entire community, for all this is happening in conditions of a profound regression, an economic weakening of the country.

Permit me, comrades, to refrain today from enumerating and discussing the well-known crisis phenomena. Also known are the government's assessments and intentions, programs and actions. That which has already been said and written on this subject gives an extensive view of the nature, of the objective and subjective causes of this situation, of its envisaged effects. And the situation continues to deteriorate. To discern this, it is not necessary to reach for statistics. The Polish community sees and experiences it painfully every day.

Our party, a workers' party, a party of working people, experiences this as its great drama; it is, after all, the leading force. It feels particularly responsible for the nation's destiny. And being the organic, active part of the nation, the party, by virtue of its socialist ideals, is and ought to be particularly sensitive to matters of man -- his good is its supreme goal. Therefore, we treat the supply difficulties not simply as an economic fact, but above all as a social, political, moral phenomenon.

The efforts undertaken in this field are really tremendous. In some sectors of food marketing -- for example, flour and confectionary items, sugar and vegetables -- a certain improvement has recently been discernable. There exist favorable forecasts also for a number a number of other items, as for example, supplies for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene, and others.

Various new streamlining factors in the spheres of distribution and rationing have been undertaken, and ought soon to bring positive results. Of course, a fundamental improvement in the supplies of food requires time, and above all requires the animation of the economy, a basic growth of production, as well as an economically rational and socially just price reform.

These great tasks stand before us; they are difficult, but fully realistic. The basic condition for their implementation is not so much the economic aspect, as a change in the political-social situation, the removal of the kind of blockade which is applied by the extremist centers of Solidarity. In the name of the highest good, in the name of national salvation, the party calls upon Solidarity, its realistic forces, to adopt a constructive approach, to break off the strikes, to refrain from incessant negation, to remove the blockade.

There is not much time left. This blockade must be removed.

The greatest anxiety at present is roused by insufficient meat supplies.

It is a well-known problem, and often explained. Recently the government took further steps, and new efforts and initiatives in order to enliven procurement. We will see what results they will bring. We are counting on improvement, but in the critical situation, once again the Soviet Union comes to our aid. Despite the very poor harvest and difficulties connected with it, by special decision of the Soviet leadership, in this quarter 30,000 tons of meat will be delivered to us. Here is one more proof of friendship and internationalism, which gives the lie to anti-Soviet fabrications on the subject of mutual economic relations.

Comrades, various dangerous phenomena are gathering. However, there is even better understanding of the destructive mechanisms which have been released and operated in a masterly fashion by the managers of Solidarity. The party, the people's authority, the entire community, including the mass of NSZZ Solidarity members, cannot fail to evaluate them with extreme concern. The disintegration of the economy, the undermining of the function of the socialist state, anti-Soviet provocations -- all this constitutes a great threat.

The people's authority cannot agree to it. The fourth plenum indicated directions of activity, the government consolidated them, and proposes that the Sejm should confirm them with its authority, and define them with the power of its supreme state authority.

Poland at last must become a normal, stabilized country. We will firmly strive to that objective. No hesitation can be shown here, for Poland's existence is at stake. This is not a change of line.

Moreover, we believe that only full normalization of relations in our country will create the right conditions for consolidating the socialist renewal, for guaranteeing the developing of socialist democracy. In this direction, the Central Committee confirmed in its fourth plenum resolution, and I quote, the idea of agreement of all patriotic forces which base themselves on the fundamental principles of the governmental system of the Polish People's Republic and of our country's international alliances.

And further: The front of national accord and cooperation should be wide open to all those who are not against socialism and who want actively to work to save the homeland.

In relations to the present Front of National Unity [FJN] the proposed agreement has a considerably broader and deeper content, richer possibilities for action, a directly greater role in the system of the socialist state. The inital draft assumptions for it have been compiled with the cooperation of the ZSL and the SD. We are holding further consultations. We will do everything so that this work is carried out as quickly as possible and the draft published for the general public as soon as possible. We also intend, in accordance with earlier announcements, to broaden the coalition dimension of the base of government; to set up an authoritative consultative backup for the government; and also, implementing Article 86 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, to propose to the Sejm a bill on the principles of social consultation. We will be giving these matters broader treatment again today.

Esteemed comrades! Opening our party wide to active cooperation with all patriotic forces which recognize the realities of socialism, should be of the greatest benfit to the nation and the state. It should raise its standing and incrase its economic chances. The effectiveness of this line, this opening up, will be the greater, the more the party is coherent and homogeneous internally and principled in its Marxist-Leninist attitude. This will decide its identity. It will provide a signpost in fulfilling its leading, avantgrade role. We should all be particular about this.

Such an approach is in line with the resolution of our party's fourth plenum. We decided at that meeting that possible, as I said then, changes in the party leadership will be examined now. We have considered the problem. Different variants and shades have been taken into consideration. We recognized as fundamental the attitudes to the resolution of the fourth plenum and the unambiguous support for all its assumptions. In this sense, all of us, as the leadership, still have to prove to be true and confirm the trust shown by the Central Committee. He whol does not fulfill this should be called to account.

For that reason, the Politburo does not propse any major moves today. Cadre changes are, after all, not an act but a process. We are at present under exceptionally heavy fire from the opponent, and a broad maneuver is not carried out under fire.

The final decisions will be yours, comrades, the Central Committee's. Today, the party requires an efficient, self-sacrificing leadership, requires it to observe Leninist norms. It also requires activeness and discipline of all its members. We must consistently link democracy in decisionmaking with the obligation to implement the decisions loyally together.

The statutory right to party criticism together with the statutory duty to execute party decisions and resolutions thoroughly -- this is required particularly and in an exceptionally sharp way by the times in which we live.

One more comment of personnel nature: recently, both in the echelons of our party and in the administrative setup, there are more military people than before. The requirements of the times have called for this and confidence has been displayed for military people. Our people's army trained its staff in such a that they always maintain a sense of duty toward the nation and they are always a support for it, the nation. Thus, this is still a service. They commence it today at the posts which have been entrusted to them. They will leave when their duty has been fulfilled, when the need disappears.

Comrades: It has fallen to us to act in extremely difficult times. Now the people, their ideology, their real values, will pass the best test. Perhaps we have even more difficult times in front of us but the future belongs to our socialist cause, to socialist Poland. We must give all the strength we have to defend it. We must give all the strength we have to defend it. We must constantly remember that there can be no independent Poland based on just borders without socialism. And at the same time, there can be no socialism without the party, without its performing an historic mission. The consciousness of this interdependence should constantly accompany you, Polish patriots, Polish communists. [applause]

Barcikowski Report

LD282154 Warsaw PAP in English 1924 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- In a twelve-page report to the 5th plenary session of the PUWP CC here today, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, Kazimierz Barcikowski, evaluated the situation within the Polish United Workers' Party. Main points:

We need work to be carried out in line with the resolutions of the 4th PUWP CC Plenum, for self-identification of the party members who are affiliated in Solidarity, for defending every party (?member against) hostile attacks. We have recommended application of (?protection) measures, but there is no better defense than durable resistance (?on the part) of the party organizations to semi-[word indistinct] attacks which take place in some work establishments. We must raise this issue openly, unmask the political character of such attacks [word indistinct] the threat which they carry to the principles of social life in Poland. The (?individual) cases cannot be treated as the personal affairs of one or another ("party) member, but must meet with opposition from the whole bodies of the party organizations and committees.

It is we who are right, and so are those comrades' who actively come up against the malady of anarchy and uncontrolled responses to the calls of various chiefs who disregard everything and most of all the interests of the working class and the nation. I am speaking about this because after every wave of strikes, we had within the party a decline in activeness and we had apathy. This happens because we do not make the party sufficiently aware of the fact that it is waging a struggle which has long-range objectives.

This also applied to the rationale of our social system and our international alliances. The opponents of socialism err grossly, banking that they will exploit the tensions they have whipped up to topple the socialist order in Poland. In this sense they are also anti-national.

On the initiative of the first secretary of the Central Committee, military operational groups have been set up and begun operations across the country.

The local activists of our party should give these groups all-round support. It is in this sense that the United Peasant Party has declared its assistance.

In accord with the resolution of the 4th CC Plenum, the party leadership has put forth the initiative to create a front of agreement of patriotic forces. The first secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, has recently held a series of talks with distinguished representatives of our social life. These talks presage favourable results.

The resolution of the 4th CC Plenum contains the commitment of the order enforcement forces to assure security and legal order in the state. Accordingly, appropriate organisational steps at the voivodship level have been instituted. The number of legal charges directed against persons violating the existing law has increased. This in particular concerns publication and distribution of illegal (?materials) as well as anti-state acts. We must resolutely reject Solidarity's allegations that these actions are directed against the union. These actions concern illegal activities pursued by hostile elements under the (?umbrella of), sometimes, under the protection of, the Solidarity organisation. The usurping of the right to be above the law only because one belongs to Solidarity is groundless and contrary to the social order.

In the resolution of the 4th plenum, the Central Committee firmly recalled and reemphasized Solidarity's constitutional and statutory obligations. Our Central Committee demanded that Solidarity chapters stop actions which harm the economy and paralyze the activity of the socialist state.

The talks conducted by government representatives seemed to indicate that this organisation was beginning to sober up. However, Solidarity's practice has remained faithful to the proven track of constant fanning of social tensions, deepening the disarray of economic life through so-called local strikes, as well as further escalation of political demands. While dissociating itself officially from local strikes, the Solidarity leadership has at the same time proclaimed a one-hour strike today and warns of more actions to come. [Warsaw PAP in Russian at 2100 GMT on 28 October carries a report on the address by Kazimierz Barcikowski at the 28 October PZPR Central Committee Fifth Plenum adding the following passage at this point: "For example, the export of sulfur has been virtually halted. The production of phosphorous fertilizer at enterprises in Tarnobrzeg Province has stopped. This is not a matter of local significance. These are actions by the local leaders of Solidarity which are dangerous for the entire country and are irresponsible. They are condoned by its central leadership, sometimes by agreement but also with the encouragement of the organization's leadership, as shown by Walesa's remarks yesterday in Zyradow in which he called for continuation of the strike."]

The Solidarity actions launched after the 4th CC Plenum have demonstrated, not for the first time, that it is a deliberate and well planned campaign of counterposing constructive work of our party with destructive actions calculated to paralyze completely the economy, the state and our party. This scheme is to vindicate the propaganda of lies, constant accusations of indolence addressed to the authority, which Solidarity intends to replace.

At its nearest session the Sejm, as we are convinced, will take appropriate decisions showing its attitude to strikes. If however, in spite of that, Solidarity's conduct remains unchanged, other far-reaching decisions designed to protect the vital interests of the nation and the state will become indispensable. [Warsaw PAP in Russian in its report of Barcikowski's speech adds this final sentence: "The public and the state must be prepared to oppose activity the forces which are destroying the foundations of its existence."]

More on Barcikowski Remarks

LD291020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski has stated that decisions of the Central Committee and decisions of the Politburo cannot provide an occasion to hold a plebiscite within the party. Together with the plan of action, the Central Committee Secretariat has approved the principles governing the control of implementation of these plans. Improving the link between the Central Committee leadership and local organizations is one of our aims. Links of a similar kind will be maintained with 206 major workplaces.

Touching on the problem of strike terrorism, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that if society reconciles itself wtih the strike terror it will be tantamount to a sentence of death.

Subsequently he stated that many local party organizations have started to organize propaganda groups and party action groups set up to carry out opeational political activity.

Subsequently the speaker spoke about decisions regarding the setting up a publications agency and about assessments of the information department set up within the Central Committee, the task of which will be to supply party organizations with information material.

In the part of his speech devoted to economic problems, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated: It is difficult to count on a lasting and effective improvement in purchases and supplies to the population without a thorough reform of retail food prices linked, naturally, to a rational compensation program. Work is underway to pinpoint enterprises which could operate on free Saturdays.

Touching on Solidarity's actions, embarked on following the fourth plenum, Kazimierz Barcikowsk said they testified to conscious and planned activity. The point is to paralyze completely the economy, state and the party. At its next session, the Sejm will make its position known with regard to the strike. I quote: If, despite that, Solidarity does not change its way of acting, more far-reaching decisions will be necessary to protect the nation's and the state's vital interests.

In the concluding part of his speech, the Central Committee secretary returned to intraparty issues connected, in particular, with the change in the organizational structure of the Central Committee apparatus.

He said there are plans to expand the consultation basis of important state decisions. It is also planned to involve all members of the Central Committee, more than has so far been the case, in the work to prepare materials to be examined by a plenary session.

Decisions were taken to expand the party's printing activities.

Politburo, Secretariat Elections

LD281910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1843 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum has elected the chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, Gen Florian Siwicki, to the post of candidate member of the Politburo.

Candidate Politburo member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak has been elected to the post of party Central Committee Secretary.

Professor Marian Orzechowski, from Wroclaw University, has been elected to the post of party Central Committee Secretary.

The plenum has voted on the structure of the PZPR Central Committee departments.

The plenum has endorsed the names of candidates for heads of departments as submitted by the Politburo Committee.

The debate continues.

New PZPR Departments

LD290850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] For those of you who for various reasons did not have chance to listen to the news, here is a brief review of the more important decisions of the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

In the organizational part of the session, the plenum voted to form a departmental organization within the Central Committee, and also confirmed the candidates presented by the Politburo to head the departments. Here are the names of those selected to head the departments:

The chancery of the Central Committee Secretariat: Andrzeu Barzyk;

The Organizational Department: Kazimierz Cypreyniak;

The Information Department: Jerzy Majka;

The Cadres Department: Maj Tadeusz Dziekan;

The Ideological Department: Walery Namiotkiewicz;

The Department of Press, Radio and Television: Leslaw Takarski;

The Department of Science and Education: Eugeniusz Duraczynski;

The Administrative Department: Michal Atlas;

The Socio-Vocational Department: Stanislaw Gabrielski;

The Economic Department: Stanislaw Gebala;

The Foreign Department: Wlodzimierz Natorf;

The General Department: Antoni Gorny;

The Bureau of Sejm Affairs: Edward Szymanski.

It was decided that the heads of the Departments of Agriculture and of Culture would be proposed by the Politburo later.

Later on in the session, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, reported that the Politburo recognized it was right for Wojciech Jaruzelski to perform the functions of Central Committee first secretary, premier and minister of national defense in the present situation. Such a practice, said Stefan Olszowski, is applied by many ruling parties, especially in difficult periods for their countries; the leader of the party in these situations is moved into the central government post. In our situation, the merger of these party and political, political and state, and political and military systems is particularly justified.

General Strike Extent Reported

LD290320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] In Warsaw yesterday the PZPR Central Committee held its fifth plenary session.

The participants in the session heard a preliminary report by the head of the organizational section of the Central Committee, Kazimierz Cypryniak, on the extent of the strike action proclaimed yesterday by NSZZ Solidarity. According to preliminary reports from 45 voivodships, wich information from several regions still incomplete, of the approximately 7 million workers, only about 2 million persons struck during the first shift.

Kazimierz Cypryniak presented figures from individual voivodships which showed that in some of them only a nugatory percentage of employees interrupted their work. Wednesday was an illustration of the collapse of the idea of a planned general strike.

Plenum Discussions Noted

LD282204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] This was one of the shortest plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

During the debate, Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor again. The plenum also discussed a report on the current situation in the country. Next, Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, informed the Central Committee that the party's Politburo at its two meetings thoroughly examined the problem of temporarily combining the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee with the posts of the chairmen of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. The Politburo reached the conclusion that in the existing political and socioeconomic situation of the country, it is right to combine these posts.

On behalf of the Central Committee Politburo and the Secretariat, Stefan Olszowski gave the assurance that Wojciech Jaruzelski can rely on maximum assistance and help in the discharge of this difficult mission. The Central Committee acknowledged this information with approval. Applause followed, and then on behalf of the participants in the plenum, Wojciech Jaruzelski was assured he can rely on similar assistance and help from the entire Central Committee.

The Central Committee Plenum ended at 2030 with the singing of the Internationale.

New Members' Biographies

LD290140 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- Florian Siwicki was born in 1925, in Luck, to a family of a career non-commissioned officer. He is a graduate from the Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces in Moscow. From 1973 he has been serving as chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and deputy-minister of national defence. He has been a member of the Polish United Workers' Party since 1948. Prior to the unification congress he was a member of the Polish Workers' Party, was elected member of the Central Committee by the 7th congress and reelected by the 8th PUWP Congress. The 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress also reelected him CC member. Forian Siwicki has been Sejm deputy for two successive terms. His decorations include: the Order of Builders of People's Poland, the Banner of Labour 1st and 2nd class, and Polish and foreign combat medals.

Marian Orzechowski was born in 1931 to a worker's family in Radom. [Words indistinct] the Polish United Workers' Party in 1952. He is [words indistinct] graduate of the Leningrad University and later was elected rector. He served at various posts in the youth movement and the PUWP. The 9th PUWP Congress elected Orzechowski member of the Central Committee. He is holder of the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta and the author of numerous publications on the newest history of Poland and the Polish workers' movement.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak was born in 1938 to a workers' family in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski. He graduated from the Warsaw Technical University, from 1974 served as director of the Olsztyn railway division, filled numerous party functions. In 1976 he was elected secretary and in 1981 first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee. [Word indistinct] elected CC member at the congress. The [word indistinct] plenum elected Mokrzyszczak as member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau. He is holder of the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

REPORTAGE ON 28 OCTOBER 1-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE

First Report

LD281258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Despite numerous protests, the 1-hour strike proclaimed by the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity took place today from 1200 to 1300.

It transpires from the still incomplete data on the progress of the 1-hour strike proclaimed by the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity that there was no unity of views on industrial enterprises with regard to the justification of the need to go on strike. There was no place where everyone went on strike nor where everyone came to work. Works party organizations have, on the whole, proclaimed themselves clearly against the strike.

Our Lodz correspondent reports that in the knitting industry enterprises the part of the workforce which is affiliated to Solidarity, that is about 64 percent, went on strike. Industrial unions dissociated themselves from the protest. Some Lodz buses did not stop running. It was agreed in the municipal transportation enterprises that the decision on participation in the strike will be left for employees to decide individually.

Katowice, Wroclaw, Bialystok

LD281922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] In Katowice Voivodship, like elsewhere in the country, the majority of workplaces joined in today's warning strike. In the Bobrek steelplant in Bytom, the protest action did not involve a work stoppage: the workforce confined itself to putting out flags and to sounding the plant's sirens at 1200 and 1300. During that time the plant's radio system broadcast a feature about Solidarity.

Municipal transportation operated as normal. Employees brought trams and buses to a halt for 5 minutes, decorating them with white and red flags. In the mines which joined in the strike, miners employed on the first shift went undergound 1 hour late. This, for instance, was the case in the Ziemowit and Pierwszego Maja collieries.

In Wroclaw Voivodship, almost the entire workforce of all industrial enterprises went on strike. Only members of Industrial Branch Trade Unions, party activists and members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth continued to work. Party organizations did not exert pressure on their members not to join in the strike. This was dictated by the desire to avoid splits within workforces. All essential services and enterprises in Wroclaw continued to work.

In Bialystok Voivodship, today's strike proceeded in a peaceful way, without incidents. Members of Solidarity took part. In a few enterprises the strike was supported by sections of the workforce not belonging to the union. No cases of people being persuaded to join in the strike were noted.

Our correspondent reports that at the Lenin steelplant in Krakow, one was struck by good organization and the desire to minimize losses by not adding the lunch break to the strike period. The situation was similar in other southern enterprises, such as the Skawina Aluminum plant, the Tarnow Azoty plant works and the Debice Stomil plant. The foodstuffs trade network also operated normally, as did the railways.

Warsaw, Bielsko, Bydgoszcz

LD281850 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- The protest strike called for in accordance with a recent decision of the National Consultative Commission of the "Solidarity" trade union ended at 1300. At the moment it is difficult to assess the extent of this action. Strikes were most noticeable at the largest enterprises. Urban transport did not operate either. In particular, workers at the "Warszawa" steelworks in Warsaw struck. [passage indistinct]

The health services did not strike. Warsaw's health service, the power supply system, and factories producing foodstuffs and medical supplies did not take part in the protest action. City transport was halted in Wroclaw. Workers at enterprises like the "Mera-Elwro" center, "Predon-Polar" and "Rafwag" also joined in the strike. The truck plant at Lublin and the roller-bearing plant at Krasnik shut down for an hour. The workers at the "Marian Bucek" leather industry enterprise decided not to join the strike.

In Bielsko Voivodship the meat factory, two clothing enterprises, the voivodship's maintenance enterprise and the brewery did not stop work. The assembly line did not operate at the car factory in Bielsko-Biala. However, more than 1,900 people expressed a readiness to work.

In Warsaw the health service, shops, inter-city transport, educational establishments, the power and water supply systems, as well as enterprises producing medical supplies and foodstuffs continued working. Urban transport stopped for an hour and few buses ran. According to the PZPR plant committee, 30 percent of the workforce, including almost all members of the party, the Union of Socialist Youth and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions worked at the "Rosa Luxemburg" light bulb factory. At the Pollena-Uroda cosmetics factory, where [words indistinct] part of the workers struck, the losses suffered have been estimated at Z700,000.

At no enterprise in Bydgoszoz voivodship did the entire workforce strike. Members of the party and the Industrial Trade Unions worked for the most part. The entire workforce at the "Kobra" leather enterprise worked. Shops and enterprises which produce foodstuffs also continued working in this voivodship.

The idea of the 1-hour strike was resolutely supported by most workers at factories in Wroclaw. Nobody hampered the few who expressed a desire to work. Transport stopped for one hour in the city and shops selling manufactured goods were closed.

Konin Holds 1-Hour Strike

LD281340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The regional board of NSZZ Solidarity has decided to suspend the 4-hour strike which had been planned in the Konin region.

In accordance with the National Commission's resolution, only a 1-hour strike was held from 1200 to 1300 today. However, strike readiness has been maintained in the region.

The concern here is with local problems, specifically supplies, the health service situation in the voivodship, and converting the building that is being erected for the Citizens' Militia's voivodship headquarters into a building to be used for social purposes. Solidarity intends to return to these issues when today's protest action has ended.

PAP on Strike Results

LD281512 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- The protest strike proclaimed under the resolution of the Solidarity National Commission ended at 1:00 p.m. today.

Crews of various factories took part in the protest action and most of the municipal transport was brought to a halt.

In Warsaw, shop crews of the Warszawa steelworks, with the exception of furnace maintenance teams, went on strike. Several basic PUWP organizations in the steelworks did not back the strike. Production at the Zeran FSO car factory was stopped, but maintenance teams and health services did not strike. The Warsaw health service, educational institutions, operators of power plants and the water-supply systems, emergency municipal services and factories producing foodstuffs and medicines did not strike.

In Wroclaw, crew of the Mera-Elwro works, the Predom-Polar plant and the Pafawag wagon factory joined in the strike.

Workers of the lorry factory in Lublin and the rolling bearings plant in Krasnik downed tools for an hour. One the other hand, in keeping with the will of the crew, the "Marian Buczek" leatherwear factory in Lublin did not join in the strike.

Radio Assesses Results

LD281724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] A national protest strike took place today between 1200 and 1300. The strike was proclaimed by decision of the National Commission [KK] of NSZZ Solidarity on 23 October. The KK's reason for the decision to strike was the need to protest the deepening crisis, the results of which are particularly painful for the community, especially with regard to food supplies.

In the opinion of the KK, the actions undertaken by the authorities designed to counteract the present difficulties actually bring about a further deterioration of the already bad situation.

Today, machines, plant and production belts were halted for 60 minutes in different work establishments, and municipal transport was disrupted as were the normal services for the population.

There is no doubt this 1 hour will impoverish our country and its inhabitants; it will reduce industrial production, including market goods.

It emerges from preliminary reports from the country, says PAP, that it is difficult to assess the volume of the protest action. Needless to say, strikes in larger enterprises were more noticeable. The protest action was joined by workforces from various factories. In most cases municipal transport was halted.

Solidarity on Gdansk Strike

LD282332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Interview with Solidarity press spokesman Marek Brunne, by unidentified correspondent on 28 October, presumably in Gdansk -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Just after the end of the 1-hour protest strike I asked Marek Brunne, a Solidarity press spokesman, for an interview: You were, among others, at the Gdansk shipyard named after Lenin and at the [Gdansk] port.

[Brunne] At those two work enterprises the view was that people do not want to go on strike, but people really want to be able to have something to eat. Also, saving the economy was talked about. The workers stated that in order to save the economy they will have to work even harder than they are doing at the moment. However, in order to be able to work harder they have to be physically strong. And so it is a question of providing food for them at a price they can afford. A lot was said about the expected price rises and the National Commission was very harshly criticized here. Statements were made saying: You have entered into deals with the government and you are now working together; and, the planned price rises are completely unacceptable when, for example, ordinary sausage is to cost Z200 -- how am I going to be able to buy it? Statements such as these were made.

[Question] After the last session of the National Commission and the 1-hour warning strike everyone is probably asking oneself one simple question: What next?

[Answer] It is necessary to reach a successful agreement as soon as possible on positions regarding the issue of how to provide food for the nation, on how to help the nation survive the winter and on how it can be guaranteed that in 2, 3 or 4 years there will be an improvement. Only the guarantee of this improvement can make people agree to lower their living standard, something that might turn out to be essential.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Criticism

LD282224 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- In a package of articles and comments, various authors in the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today denounced Wednesday's Solidarity-proclaimed one-hour warning strike, as well as a spate of other strikes held throughout Poland, as a political provocation, blackmail, drive to confrontation and fixture in a premeditated scenario to push Poland towards events reminiscent of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The daily's Emil Bil wrote that strikes have become the "basic form [words indistinct] Solidarity extremists' struggle against the authorities in order to take over power in Poland." Today's strike "has nothing in common with the working class interests."

It is "a plain provocation" as are "the slanders brought out by the Solidarity National Commission to allege that the authorities have mounted a crackdown (?aimed at) Solidarity activists and endanger the union." It is a "mendacious provocation," the daily said.

Norbert Michta wrote that "the adventurist and counterrevolutionary circles of the Solidarity union have this time orchestrated the most dangerous ever escalation of actions against the party and the government." [Words indistinct] actions "signify opposition to the process of socialist renewal ushered in by the (?PUWP), to the economic reform programme," in order to promote "their own anti-socialist concept of the social system."

"(?After) the attempts to wreck the state apparatus, including the attempt to legalize "Solidarity" within the police structure, having proved abortive, after the hopes to divide the PUWP and bring out of it an orientation approving of political pluralism, have failed, the adventuristic majority in the "Solidarity leadership and its regional authorities adopted a determined course to [word indistinct] the economic [word indistinct] of the socialist state," wrote Norbery Michta, referring to the imperialist strategy, professed, among others, by Zbigniew Brzezinski, to the effect that the communist system can be eroded through economic subversion.

Mr. Michta appealed to the Solidarity masses to realize, as now is high time for it, "that the "Solidarity" leaders more or less deliberately, trapped by a dragnet of advisers and experts who are anti-communist and anti-Soviet, are pushing Poland towards events similar to those which took place in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968."

Arguing that Poland has become a successive object of counterrevolutionary forces in the socialist camp, Michta concluded by predicting "sooner or later the broad worker masses will turn their backs on Solidarity leaders and activists who are pushing them towards the [words indistinct] and will (?look) into the identity papers of all the advisers and experts."

In a related article, Janusz Pruszkowski wrote:

"Above all, we must fight back the views and actions of [words indistinct] who in cold blood are complicating today the vital line of agreement of all the patriotic (?process), who in an illusory drive for power, behave like a madman who swings a sword."

In another article, Colonel Leslaw Wojtasik took issue with the latest statement, submitted to PAP, by the spokesman for the Solidarity National Commission. The colonel said that [words indistinct] what the spokesman has stated. [Words indistinct] but that the union, registered as a trade union, has transformed into "an opposition political party", there is evidence that it hits out at Poland's international commitments by resorting to "anti-Soviet propaganda, employing forgeries, fabrication, [words indistinct] tendencious interpretation."

(?Finally) by claiming that the union "already for more than a year has been fighting actively against the counterrevolutionary activity aimed against the working people's interests", the union suggests "that counterrevolution [words indistinct] legitimate organs of authority and the political organizations, against which Solidarity is fighting," pointed out the colonel.

Strike Action Criticized

LD282226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Jan Podoski commentary]

[Text] In the speech at the Fifth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, among other things; Poland must become a normal, stabilized country; only this will create full conditions for socialist renewal and democracy.

This concise truth should reach the consciousness of all people of good will in our country, for there is probably no government in the world which would simultaneously carry out profound changes in the functioning of the state and also lead the community from the crisis in conditions of blatant, increasingly acute political struggle. This struggle, declared on the party, the government and the socialist political order in Poland by the predominant part of the Solidarity leadership and the fulltime employees of this union, is growing in force.

This is indicated by, for example, today's general strike organized by Solidarity to exert pressure on the party and state leadership, so that it should agree to the implementation of exclusively political demands.

One must be very naive to view the known demands of the National Commission of Solidarity -- although ostensibly they concern economic matters -- as economic. I shall recall just one of them: the approval by Solidarity of all the governmental decisions in economic issues, at present of key significance for the nation. Surely, this would mean nothing else but, precisely, depriving the government of its own will, and by the same token, transferring its political power into the hands of an organization still calling itself a trade union.

The Fifth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has firmly and unequivocally assessed the methods of political struggle waged by the Solidarity extremists against our political order. They consist of blocking all constructive actions by the party and the government, in both the political and economic spheres. The best indicator of this is the cyclical nature of the strike actions which are organized.

We recall the particular intensification of these actions immediately after the time when the PZPR commenced the implementation of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum. The present strike is also an already completely unveiled attempt at blocking the party's actions, marked out by the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee.

The signs are multiplying that this game is beginning to be understood better and better by the majority of the community of our country. This is demonstrated by the fact that in a lot of enterprises individual people did not participate in today's strike. Peoples' eyes are being opened. Evermore numerous rank-and-file members of Solidarity are beginning to regard the so-called union leaders with suspicion, for on their own skins they are experiencing the effects of a deepening anarchy in our political life, decline in industrial production and the breaking of ties between the town and the countryside.

Also making a stand against the strike were such social forces as the political parties, the Industrial Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

In numerous enterprises even attempts at psychological terror applied by the Solidarity organizations toward persons who declined to participate in the strike misfired.

Evermore frequently the questions are asked: Why are we striking? In the name of what goals? Is it so that it can be ever more difficult to live?

In these first reflections connected with the weighty events of today, I should like to draw the listeners' attention to one more matter.

In the speech by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the stressing of the unbreakable tie between freedom and self-management and the socialist political order, as well as the tie between socialism, and the party, was significant.

The more cohesive and resolute in action the party is, the greater will be the possibility of a rapid democratic renewal in the country, of rebuilding its ties with the nation; also, the greater the possibility of creating the socialist, democratic institution of the Front for National Unity. There would also be a greater possibility for partner-like cooperation with the political parties and for the development of factory and regional self-management.

This is fully realistic in the not too distant future and it is possible to fulfill it. However, let us add, it is only possible in conditions of social cooperation and understanding, as well as in conditions of decisive resistance to all further attempts at sowing anarchy and inciting internal strife.

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICISM OF WALESA REPORTED

LD281234 Warsaw PAP in English 1150 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU criticized today sharply Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and said the statements he had made at a rally with the striking crews of textile industries of Zyrardow, central Poland, cannot but arouse anxiety and (?reflections). "It was the first time that the Solidarity chairman came out so firmly against those he so far considered as partners even when he was in minority among the union leadership, namely the government and the popular authorities."

TRYBUNA LUDU quoted Walesa as saying that "today we are approaching the finale of the decisive showdown. Either we really win and we shall have the Poland we want or we shall be defeated."

"We have the right to ask the chairman who it is that will win? We have the right to tell Lech Walesa that his words can be read quite unequivocally: that the time of confrontation has come," TRYBUNA LUDU went on.

Lech Walesa also told the Zyrardow crowd that "the time has come to reveal at last the conceptions we have discussed at various sources, and also abroad" but did not elaborate on what kind of a conception he had in mind. "Was it the conception of a confrontation that he discussed at various sources and abroad?" asked the party paper.

"It would be a good thing if the chairman of a trade union legally operating in socialist Poland and affiliating millions of people consulted the conception first of all with the working class and the working people. A worker needs no confrontation with a workers' government and no one will ever accept it," said TRYBUNA LUDU, accusing Walesa of, maybe unintentionally, heightening social tension rather than extinguishing it as he did on previous occasions.

Solidarity Response

LD281548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The press information bureau of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission explains in connection with press reports on Lech Walesa's condemnation of the strike in Zielona Gora Voivodship that the Solidarity chairman said at a meeting with the workforces of Zyrardow enterprises that strikes on the issue of directors are inadvisable at present. Problems of this sort ought to be settled by other means. The union chairman, the press information bureau states, did not clearly define his attitude toward the strike in the Zielona Gora region.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING LOCAL STRIKE ACTIONS

Negotiators on Lubogora Strike

LD281336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Further meetings and talks are scheduled today in Lubogora between the interministerial commission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, headed by Deputy Minister Andrzej Kacala, and the regional strike committee. The main issue is to establish why the strike was proclaimed at this state agricultural farm. Andrzej Kacala, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, spoke yesterday evening with our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Kacala] Our commission has arrived on instructions from my minister, Minister Wojtecki, and on instructions from Premier Jaruzelski. Our aim is to get a full and objective elucidation of the facts and the reasons for the conflict in Lubogora. We aim to compile a report for the minister and the premier on this affair.

[Question] Have you arrived at any conclusions after your talk?

[Kacala] We have spent these few hours very extensively exchanging our views, though maybe I have just made a statement that is too far-reaching; we used this time, above all, to familiarize ourselves with the opinions and position of the regional strike committee in Zielona Gora, pertaining to the reasons behind the strike situation in the region.

[Question] Mr Chairman -- I am addressing (Mieczyslaw Osmian), the chairman of Zielona Gora Solidarity -- what's your position with regard to today's talks with the commission?

[(Osmian)] Can I begin by saying that it was with enormous relief that we received the news that the long-awaited commission was, at long last, on its way to see us. After those few hours of talks with Minister Kacala and his delegation, I think that one can now look with somewhat more optimism to tomorrow. I hope we shall finish this strike tomorrow. I am full of hope.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you share this hope, too?

[Kacala] Some time ago, in answer to a similar question about whether I was a pessimist or an optimist, I replied I was a realist. Of course I have such hope and I even have a deep internal conviction. I think that if both the region and the strike committee and, what is equally important -- what we shall encounter tomorrow, since we have arranged for a joint meeting with the workforce of the enterprise in which the strike committee is operating; I have Lubogora in mind here -- well, maybe then this whole Zielona Gora conflict will end optimistically, in accordance with the expectations of the chairman. [end recording]

Zielona Gora Strikes Continue

LD290944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Exerpts] The general strike proclaimed on 23 October by Solidarity is continuing in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. Through this strike action our country will lose another Z128 million today and we will surely all feel these losses. I would like to add here that not all the Tarnobrzeg work enterprises are on strike. For instance, yesterday, of 84 industrial enterprises 31 did not work at all and 8 did in part. As I have been informed, in recent days, in the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, there have been cases of party members leaving the ranks of Solidarity. This decision was taken by the first secretary of the party factory committee in the Stalowa Wola steelworks, Mieczyslaw Bednarczyk, and the secretaries of the committee, Jozef (Jedral) and Tadeusz (Herka). They explained their decision by the union's undermining of democracy, the conducting of psychological terror among the workforce making it impossible for those who are against strikes to work, the limitation of personal freedom as a result of the introduction of a systematic control at the entrance to the works which contravenes the law, and the lack of consultation with the workforce over the declaration of the strike.

The general strike proclaimed by the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Zielona Gora Voivodship has now lasted a week. It is being staged to support the demands of a section of the employees at the agricultural works in Lubogora and in the Swiebodzin agricultural combine. Let me remind you that they are demanding that their directors be recalled from their posts. In connection with the Lubogora conflict, a ministerial commission headed by the deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, Andrzej Kacala, has been in the region since the day before yesterday. The commission is to get to know the causes and course of events which led to the strike in Zielona Gora. Following meetings with the regional authorities and with the regional strike committee Minister Kacala's commission arrived at the agricultural works in Lubogora yesterday.

In Lubogora, a meeting with the strikers took place, and in (Niekarzyn) a meeting was held with the section of the workforce at this agricultural works which is not on strike. At midnight, talks between the ministerial commission and the regional strike commission of Solidarity in Zielona Gora were resumed. The negotiations lasted several hours and were interrupted not long ago. They will resume at 1100. Thus, at the moment, it is difficult to speak of concrete decisions. The Zielona Gora strike continues.

Report on Tarnobrzeg Strike

LD281352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Oct 81

[By unidentified correspondent in Rzeszow]

[Text] The situation continues to be tense in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. The indefinite general strike proclaimed in this region on 23 October is continuing; 200 workplaces are already affected. With every passing day, more and mo e enterprise workforces are joining the protest action. The Sandomierz regional strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity, which is in charge of the action, is awaiting the arrival of a government commission empowered to enter into talks, so that the demands proposed by the striking workforces can be resolved. More than 100 demands have already been proposed. Meanwhile, voivodship authorities continue their efforts to break the impasse. However, no results have been achieved so far.

Social tension also continues in Krosno Voivodship, where a strike alert proclaimed by Solidarity's regional Podkarpacie board is continuing. At its session yesterday, the board gave its support for the NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission's appeal to hold a 1-hour warning strike today. The session also decided that protest action in Krosno Voivodship would be suspended after today's strike ends until Solidarity's national authorities have evaluated the suggestions and demands which have been proposed.

However, it was decided that the strike alert would continue in the Polmo shock absorber factory in Krosno, the Sanok bus factory and the Krosno transportation equipment factory, since the latter two factories support the position taken by the shock absorber factory's workforce concerning the conflict with the ministry authorities.

Sosnowiec Miners Continue Strike

LD290532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The workforce of the Sosnowiec coalmine where 2 days ago the poisoning of over 50 miners occurred, will continue its strike until the perpetrators are discovered. A complete investigation is being carried out.

The commander of the voivodship Citizens' Militia has appointed a special operations group to examine this matter.

CORRECTION TO WARSAW REPORT ON STRIKE ACTIVITIES

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Regional Protests, Strike Activities Continue" and subtitled "Warsaw Reports Strikes," published in the 23 October Poland section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT beginning on page G 5:

On page G 6, first paragraph, penultimate line, substitute the word "included" for the word "excluded" (correcting typo).

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO 26 OCT SOLIDARITY STATEMENT

LD290028 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- In reply to a question from PAP as to whether the government would reply to the statement of the press representative of the National Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, Marek Brunne, of 26 October, a representative of the office of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs stated that the government was not obliged to reply to every statement from representatives of the trade unions. However, if PAP is interested, this is his view on the matter:

The motives of the announcement of the National Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of a national strike on 28 October 1981 were, and still are, unclear. Besides, in justifying the strike, the representative of the National Commission cites events which did not happen.

The state authorities do not reject, as is asserted by M. Brunne, Solidarity's constructive proposals for increasing meat procurement, improving supplies to shops and establishing cooperation with the authorities to get Poland out of the crisis. Solidarity did not present such proposals either to the organs of the government or to the public. There are no such proposals in the decision of the National Commission 23 October [passage indistinct]. Constructive proposals are being replaced only by demands, by rejection of or ignoring plans and actions by the government, by organizing strikes.

The representative of the National Commission offered as one of the reasons for the strike, which has heightened political tension and led to enormous losses, the rejection by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs of the idea of a social council on the national economy.

The Council of Ministers Committee very decisively rejected the scheme to deprive the Government of the Polish People's Republic of power and form a supergovernment under the leadership of Solidarity. However, Solidarity itself abandoned this idea back during the negotiations with the working group under the leadership of Minister Krzak.

Solidarity, as an independent trade union, has the right and the opportunity to form any internal trade union organs. It can put forward any proposals and make assessments. This does not interest the state authorities. So why strike?

I would recall that the joint commission proposed by the government envisages cooperation between representatives of the government and all trade union centers. The commission would serve the continual exchange of opinions and the adoption of joint decisions. Thus, the prerogatives of its members would be greater than those of members of a social council, which has to be an internal Solidarity organ. The statement by the National Commission representative that the government proposes participation in the joint commision of an undefined membership deprived of powers, which he goes on to call a discussion club, dos not correspond to the truth. However, irrespective of the face that the description of the joint commission given by Marek Brunne does not correspond to the truth, the government side believes that, for the country and the population in the present situation, club discussions would be more advantageous than strikes.

Another reason given by M. Brunne for the strike is what he calls repression against trade unioners. No such measures are being taken. The Solidarity trade union and its members are carrying on a completely unrestricted, rich and varied activity.

We reject the interpretation of legal actions against persons who have committed crimes against the security of the state and against Poland's constitutional order and alliances as repressions against the activity of the trade union.

The last part of the statement contains an assertion that the appeals of the National Commission have led to a rise in coal extraction and that this rise is being hampered by the Council of Ministers decision creating additional material and social incentives which, in the opinion of the National Commission spokesman, are unfavorable to the miners. The inexorable facts bear witness to the opposite. The appeals of the National Commission have not led to a rise in extraction; on the contrary, recently, thanks to decision No 199, extraction on work-free Saturdays has risen because more and more miners are ceasing to fear Solidarity pressure and are voluntarily working on Saturdays. Also, the National Commission's appeals for [passage indistinct] the fact that on 23 October the National Commission, making the decision on the general strike for 28 October, called for an end to local strikes, but the majority of the latter are continuing.

The impression is forming that the National Commission is no longer in a position to halt the negative events initiated by links of Solidarity. It has abused the authority which Solidarity enjoys in calling a strike, the sense, aims and conditions of which were not clear to the masses of trade union members. They took part in it against the 'interests of both the country and themselves.

The strike blackmail is whipping up tension and destroying the Poles' sense of security. This raises the question: What is Solidarity leadership after? Into what calamity does it want to pitch people who, trusting this trade union, are acting against their own interests?

Government Reply Cited

LD290658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Today's papers publish the statement by the press spokesman of the Council of Ministers office on the matter of cooperation with the trade unions, in which he comments on the 26 October statement by the press spokesman of the National Commission [KK] of NSZZ Solidarity. I will read you portions of this statement, ladies and gentlemen:

The Solidarity statement says that a general strike can be avoided if the government meets the strike postulates formulated in the KK resolution. However, that resolution blames the strike on the economic crisis and the party's erroneous policy, the authorities' wrong moves and bad faith, the government's refusal to control its actions, repression, the lack of support for meat coupons and the failure to grant powers to a social council on the national economy.

This is a hodgepodge of unjustified and false accusations and statements which ignore the facts, said the press spolesman. Could any government in the world, after reading the demands formulated by Mr Brunne on 26 October, meet them all by 27 October, in a single day, in order to call off the Solidarity strike? This is an absurdity.

The press spokesman further said that there is no other country in the whole world where the people's living conditions have deteriorated so sharply within a year, and no other country in the world is in the grip of such an avalanche of strikes. The strike terror is applied against a society tormented by an economic crisis that is deepened by the strikes. Moreover, this increases tension, crushing the Poles' sense of security. This gives rise to the questions: What is the Solidarity leadership really aiming at; what misfortune does it wish (?to spare) people who, in nourishing trust in this union, are acting against their own interests?

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS PRICE REFORM, HIKES

LD282052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Sejm Commissions for Economic Planning, Budgeting and Finance, Domestic Trade, and Small-Scale Production and Services met at a joint session in Warsaw today. The price reform of food, fuel and energy was discussed for the first time. Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Price Commission found himself under strong criticism from deputies. It was said that the community understands the need for price changes, but practice so far concerning increased prices of bread and handicraft services have not produced the expected results. The quality of bread has not improved and there is a shortage of bakery products. Similarly, services; these are bad, yet more expensive. Deputies support increases, but not in stages for, among other things, vegetables, food and industrial goods. Prices and compensation must be clear and acceptable for the entire community. The new price system should be introduced as soon as possible as it is one of the more important conditions for emergence from the crisis.

Professor Krasinski also announced the introduction of new prices for alcohol and gasoline. The proposed price increases have been communicated to trade unions, but are as yet not known.

SOLIDARITY KK MEETS 27 OCT; PLANS 3 NOV MEETING

LD280940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The NSZZ Solidarity National Commission [KK] Presidium met in Gdansk yesterday to discuss intraorganizational issues. The next KK plenary session will take place on the 3 November, when the union authorities will debate intraunion discipline. The NSZZ Solidarity KK is worried by the lack of intraorganizational vigilance, in particular by the failure by some regional boards and works commission to respect KK decisions, such as on the issue of not entering into arbitrary strikes or other protest actions. Activity of union publishing houses and means of information will also be assessed at the next session.

PULAWY PROSECUTOR CHARGES SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL

LD281428 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- The Pulawy regional prosecutor's office charged Ireneusz Ostrokolski, vice chairman of a Solidarnosc factory committee and editor-in-chief of the Solidarnosc information bulletin of the Pulawy region, with publishing drawings insulting People's Poland and the Polish nation and aimed against the Polish-Soviet alliance in two issues of this bulletin.

SOLIDARITY TRIES TO BLOCK PZPR PROGRAM

LD281912 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- In a commentary entitled "The Conditions for Social Harmony," Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, writes that "the 4th plenum criticized the implementation to date of the program of the 9th PZPR Congress. It indicated reasons lying within the party and in the intensification of attacks by the enemies of socialism. These attacks, the author stresses, "are aimed at blocking the implementation of the program to end the crisis and at using growing public discontent in connection with this to destroy the socialist state and economy. This threatens our national interests and the foundations of the people's existence.

"The creation of a front of national harmony to end the crisis in the country is in keeping with the interests of all the working people who belong to trade unions, including the many millions who belong to 'Solidarity.' More and more evidence shows that forces hostile to socialism, which are present and active in the leading bodiies of 'Solidarity,' want to interpret the idea of social harmony as a screen for political struggle to undermine constitutional law and order and the principles of our international alliances and to block the implementation of the program to end the economic crisis.

"In its unanimously adopted decision, the Central Committee demanded that the 'Solidarity' leadership disassociate itself from the actions of the enemies of socialism, recognize in practice alliances with the socialist countries and observe the requirements of state security; in other words, abide by the August agreements."

GAS CAPSULES INCIDENT UNDER INVESTIGATION

LD282338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the incident which occurred yesterday near the main gate of the Sosnowiec colliery, where unknown perpetrators threw from a passing car gas capsules containing a malodorous fluid, which caused the poisoning of a large group of miners, a press conference was held today in the Voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Katowice. Representatives of the Citizens' Militia in Katowice, the prosecutor's office, health service and criminal experts clarified facts which have been established so far in connection with the incident.

Altogether, several dozen people have been hospitalized with eye ittitation, nausea, headache or general weakness. Investigation of the capsules has shown that they contained almost-chemically-pure tetrahydrobiophon, a rarely used substance. The substance is not made in Poland, and years ago was used in mines to signal underground dangers. The origin of the substance and vials will be established by comparative investigation. Meanwhile, the perpetrators of the incident have not been discovered and the strike in the Sosnowiec colliery goes on.

SOLIDARITY DEMANDS RECALL OF LOCAL OFFICIALS

LD291116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Solidarity interfactory committee in Ustrzyki Dolne has passed a no-confidence motion on the town and parish office's chief executive and secretary. The steadily deteriorating state of market supplies of basic foodstuffs is the cause. Despite assurances made yesterday by Janusz Kowal, chairman of the People's Council regarind possible improvement in the situation, Uztrzyki Solidarity representatives insist, nevertheless, that the chief executive and the secretary of the town and parish office should be recalled from their posts.

KRAKOW PARTY INTELLECTUALS CALL FOR ACCORD

LD282326 Warsaw PAP in English 2255 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- The Council of the "Kuznica" intellectuals club in Krakow, which groups representatives of all party opinion-creating milieus, has sent a letter to the PUWP Central Committee. Assessing the situation in the country and the party as dramatic, the letter suggests the following urgent tasks.

-- Immediate implementation of the idea of a new national front by inviting all legally operating social forces to define the institutional basis for agreement. Refusal to participate in the common front should be regarded as action inconsistent with the vital interests of the nation.

-- Establishment of a definite plan of action for all party links for implementation of the economic and political reforms approved by the 9th PUWP Congress and counteract all attempts at sabotaging the reforms.

-- Speedy convocation of the announced party ideological conference which should sum up the over-a-year-long discussion and work out a clear-cut ideological declaration.

-- Prohibition, on penalty of severe party discipline, of insinuations, personal attacks, slanders, judgments in absentia, things which defame the good name of the Polish communist, in party activities and polemics, as well as mobilization or setting the opinion of non-party milieus against party members with regard to strictly internal party affairs.

The letter says that the party must overcome the state of internal rift compounded by the pressure of external forces. It calls on the party resolutely to rebuff attacks from the enemies of the line of agreement and dialogue, those who favour confrontation.

GRUNWALD ASSOCIATION SENDS LETTER TO PARTY

LD290032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Supreme Council Presidium of the Grunwald Patriotic Association has sent a letter to the party Central Committee. The letter's authors state that the country's fate will be decided in the coming days. It depends on the attitude of the whole of society, of all citizens, but to a decisive extent of the wisdom, strength and determination of the party and state authorities in implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress, which, in a democratic way, on the basis of public discussion, laid down a bold and sensible line of action in the spirit of the defense of the socialist nature of Polish renewal.

The Grunwald Association expresses warm support for all stabilization and law and order measures needed to save the homeland. We expect the party to fill out its slogans with actions and to defend socialism as independence is defended, the letter's authors write.

GDANSK PAPER CITES SD CALL FOR FREE ELECTIONS

PM281501 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 21 Oct 81 p 4

[Report on "SD Gdansk-Wrzeszcz Section Appeal" carried under "Self-Government" rubric]

[Text] The momentous changes of August 1980 must be continued and their spirit and ideas should be reflected in the representative organs of Poland's regional and central authorities. Only this can ensure our country's overcoming the present economic and political crisis without either internal confrontation or foreign intervention.

Free and independent elections to the Sejm and national councils should be held immediately. Most of the hitherto "elected" councillors and deputies have, in fact, been chosen not by the citizens of the Polish People's Republic but as a result of manipulations set in motion by the organizers of the elections. This was made possible by the way in which the lists of candidates were drawn up and by the principles governing the "elections."

We appeal to all citizens of the Polish People's Republic to demand that free and independent elections to the Sejm and national councils be held as soon as possible.

We appeal to our SD colleagues to demand from their representatives that such elections be organized immediately.

SD Gdansk-Wrzeszcz Section

SIWICKI, SIWAK SPEECHES AT FOURTH PZPR PLENUM

Siwicki Speech

AU271839 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 81 p 5

["PAP-abridged" version of speech by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee member, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, "put in the minutes of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The country's present state is alarming. All the government's constructive measures have been deliberately blocked by the adversaries and, unfortunately, not always properly backed by party members. The government has been involved in endless conflicts brought about by Solidarity's extremists and engaged in various new fronts of the struggle. At the same time, strike actions, taken under any pretext, are not stopping despite the disastrous situation in supplies, and they are exhausting the country's economy to the breaking point. The government and the party alone cannot win either that war or even the individual battles for free Saturdays, workers self-management or coal, unless they have a sociopolitical hinterland which can and must be created.

The country is slipping and will continue to slip down as long as we are in the adversary's grip, as long as we do not stop the worsening crisis by means of unity in party ranks, resolute steps, and primarily by means of restored discipline and public responsibility. Time is pressing, and we cannot afford leniency or compromises any longer. The party must translate its decisions and programs into reality, must turn into a force fighting for renewal and socialism. There is no other alternative.

The government's setbacks are the party's setbacks, and vice versa. The adversaries of socialism are perfectly aware of that, and this is why they are doing their utmost to hamper the efforts to bring the country out of the crisis. The challenge does not apply to the party and the government alone. The opponents of socialism of every breed lightheartedly infringe upon the interests of the country and society. They negate everything and offer no constructive proposals. The country's stability, fostered by the soldier's loyal service and work since independence was achieved is weakening.

Attacks have been launched against our alliances, our comradeship in arms with the Soviet Army, and our defense needs, and thus our reliability in the Warsaw Pact is being disregarded, and that block's enormous armaments are being overlooked. That is in step with the anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda broadly disseminated in various bulletins.

Can the Armed Forces, their selfless and deeply devoted cadres and all soldiers indifferently watch the gradual weakening of the state and the growing threat to the nation's existence? Indifference would clash with our soldiers' duty. This is the reason we are disturbed and feel the need to resolutely oppose that threat. Can on imagine -- as our adversaries do -- the renunification of the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union? Can one imagine a link as important as Poland torn away from the Warsaw Pact? That would go against the interests of the nation and of socialism.

Thus we must turn down and energetically fight the subversive thesis advanced by the adversary that a nonsocialist Poland could be more reliable and could give our allies better guarantees. Everyone, even the adversary of our system, must recognize the national interests arising from Poland's place in the center of the community of the socialist states and from the importance of Poland as the second largest country in that community. Whoever disregards those conditions is a common adventurer and a political fool.

Can one imagine our participation in the Warsaw Pact only on the basis of the advantages drawn from it and without any obligation on our part?

We are a reliable ally that counts, and thus we are a partner respected in the international arena. The counterrevolutionary forces would now like to undermine that reliability, in particular by developing anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda, and they would like to undermine the usefulness of the services rendered to our own national and the coalition's defense.

The People's Army has always served the people, and in the present difficult moments it is prepared to assist our country by every means and to defend its most vital interests. We will not allow our common home, socialist Poland, which has been built with such enormous efforts to be ruined.

Siwak Speech Reported

PM291009 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech made by PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak at Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- date not given]

[Text] I believe that in view of my close contact with regional party organizations I am qualified to bring to your attention some matters which I have undertaken to mention to you and which have caused grief, bitterness and even breakdowns among many party members. What is most painful is that the party is going to pieces and that its ideological, political and organizational disintegration is continuing. Discipline is not being observed from the top down and, after all, to be strong a party must be managed not only democratically but also be subject to iron discipline and act consistently.

It has been said that the adversary has attacked the program adopted by the ninth congress in order to tarnish its image in the eyes of the community, whose response to it has been positive. But what have we done to reach the party and the community with the congress' programmatic line? What have our party ideology, propaganda and press been doing? What political and organizational action has been taken?

We have maintained our Marxist-Leninist statute at the congress, but why have we not been consolidating our position on its basis? Could it be that the defeat of revisionist and opportunist forces at the congress has hindered the popularizing of its achievements? Many organizations have not met for months. There has been poor attendance. Lack of concern and a wait-and-see attitude are rampant and people have stopped paying their contributions. We have been talking a lot about unity and consolidation but these are mere words. The party has been shrinking before our eyes.

We have continually let down the party and its activists. This has been going on for a year. People are beginning to disbelieve us. They are beginning to disbelieve Comrade Kania. Why have all of us, as we are gathered here, not supported the action plan adopted by the Secretariat following the Politburo's statement of 16 September 1981 by organizing meetings in enterprises? Would it again be a case of "words are one thing and life is another?" Since the Politburo issued its statement, all activities have remained in limbo.

How can two ideologies, two contrary political orientations, be reconciled in the mind of one man? What sort of positive role have party members played in Solidarity and what role in the party has been assigned to them by Solidarity? After all, what occurred at the Solidarity congress can in no way be reconciled with the line adopted at the ninth congress of our party.

Many prerequisites are needed to restore the party's strength, but the Communist Party leadership's straightforwardness, conformity between words and deeds, and elementary discipline are indispensable prerequisites.

Party members have been asking openly: Do you in the Politburo deliberately aim at completely destroying an already weakened party? Have you betrayed us? For in what other way can you interpret the fact that the process of bringing the guilty to account has not yet been completed on the one hand and that people who have openly declared war on our party are not being deprived of their party cards on the other? How is it possible that someone like Stefan Bratkowski, for instance, can seek to split the party from the inside, flout its rules and scorn the central party Control Commission for more than a year and still go unpunished?

The opposition is openly seeking power. As for us, we have been adopting resolutions at successive plenums proclaiming that we will fight against the Workers' Defense Committee [KOR], the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] and reactionary forces, and instructing various departments and institutions to reveal the activities of certain individuals. But what has, in fact, happened? Instead of revealing what kind of man Kuron is, the columns of SZTANDAR MLODYCH were put at his disposal and he was allowed to appear there disguised as a lamb and as a positive hero of renewal. Is this what the line of understanding is supposed to look like? The line which we have been following since the Solidarity congress?

I have often expressed my views on Solidarity but, contrary to various imputations and insinuations, I am not hostile to that organization, a fact which I have already stated repeatedly. Some of its members are workers just like me, and we all have the working people's interests at heart. However, anyone who, instead of seeking agreement with the nation as was recommended during the ninth congress, comes to an understanding with the antisocialist politicos who are turning Solidarity into a political party must be blind.

My worker's instinct tells me that when you are dealing with the enemies of socialism you can achieve nothing through compliance and concessions. After all, the line of understanding must also be a line of struggle for socialism. You can fight for socialism while reforming many things at the same time, as long as you have the working class at your side and its interests at heart. But can this be expected from the bitter enemies of the socialist system?

If we want to unite and strengthen the party we must clearly determine during today's plenum our attitude toward several matters. We must not seek to scare anyone with leftism but must discipline instead any centrifugal trends, combat revisionism and rid the party of those who have switched their allegiance. We should give thought to verification, but on the condition that it will be carried out on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist statute. It is necessary to launch a large-scale programmatic offensive and make it clear in what direction Solidarity has been proceeding since its congress. And, third, it is necessary to gain control over the press situation and curb the destructive activities of the leadership of the Association of Journalists.

We will regain neither our own nation's confidence, nor credibility in the eyes of our allies, nor authority in the world, unless we get rid of the dirt once and for all and disencumber ourselves of those who have climbed onto the barricades to watch the fight between the two sides, of those who want to secure their rear with respect to both the enemy and ourselves. We may need ash, as used by our fathers, to achieve this, or a scrubbing brush may prove sufficient. However, no one who started sweeping any stairs upward has ever been able to put his house in order because the rubbish is bound to fall down and create disorder. Any seeeping must be started at the top of the stairs. We cannot demand that basic party organizations put their houses in order if disorder is rampant among the leadership.

The nation must be told the truth about what awaits it in the near future. Those who are waiting for homes at a time when building in Poland is coming to a standstill must also be told this. The main reason for this is the fact that Solidarity has rejected a new wage system which would encourage efficient work, the saving of construction materials and high-quality work without necessitating any additional expenditure of money. At present, everybody is paid average wages regardless of his productivity.

A Warsaw committee plenum was held in this very conference room 13-14 October. During these 2 days Warsaw communists discussed with great concern the present situation in the party. They expressed their concern about the future of the party and the need to determine for it a correct course consistent with the Ninth PZPR Congress and the Second and Third Central Committee Plenums. Throughout the plenum the comrades discussed ways in which the Marxist-Leninist party line can be maintained and secured. I rate that plenum highly.

While the Warsaw party organization perceives a level of understanding with the nation, it is not in favor of sharing power with Solidarity and the Church. Today work in the party in general and the leadership in particular is like the work of sappers during the war. People with unsteady hands cannot do this kind of work. We are still facing a political challenge and the party must know on whom it can rely and who is simply afraid of this challenge.

The comrade first secretary stated in his report that we must protect party and trade union activists more aggressively. May I ask how? It has been said repeatedly in this very conference room that we must protect them. However, in the Krosno enterprise, Chairman Comrade Topolski was carted out in a wheelbarrow because he added the words "Naive People Believe That...." to begin the slogan, "Through Solidarity to Truth," inscribed on the front gate.

I personally have seen some anti-Soviet caricatures stuck on the walls of the 30th Anniversary and July Manifesto mines. No one has taken any action, nor has any law been invoked against this. No one has been punished for writing "Down With the PZPR" and "Down With the Communists!"

As for Topolski, he has been dismissed from work and forbidden to visit the enterprise. So what good have our words done him?

Still on the subject of the press, radio and television: Indeed I greatly respect and highly value the enormous group of journalists who have engaged in a struggle against confrontation and who have been able to stand up to the challenge by writing wise and good articles and giving reliable information. However, I also wish to tell those journalists who have stuck to me like leeches that this is no way to behave. Let the press write about everything, and about myself, objectively and truthfully. I demand nothing more.

WARSAW PZPR CITY COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

PM281023 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Oct 81 p 8

["MAJ" report: "Warsaw PZPR Committee Plenum -- the Party's Tasks in the Struggle for Socialism"]

[Text] A Warsaw PZPR Committee Plenum has been held over 2 days. The current socio-political situation and the party organizations' tasks ensuing therefrom were discussed.

The Warsaw committee secretary, Jerzy Boleslawski, delivered a report on behalf of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Executive.

Coverage of Report

We are beginning our deliberations, the report stated, in a situation wherein hundreds and thousands of our comrades and many primary party organizations are waging a political struggle. Changing political reality and the realities of the struggle being waged have forced us to fundamentally reassess our opinions and the directions of our activity. We are faced with an exceptionally powerful -- more powerful than ever before in the history of socialist Poland -- expansion of forces determined to embark on a general rehearsal of Poland's forcible separation from the camp of the forces of socialism and progress.

These dangers have been increasing day by day. Conscious of their aims and objectives, the forces of the right have been attacking with impunity. Step by step they have been creating faits accomplis, destroying the structures of the socialist state and establishing preconditions for a complete takeover of power.

By taking advantage of the working people's well-founded discontent, of the numerous mistakes in the authorities' conduct and their lack of consistency and their ineffectiveness in dealing with urgent problems, as well as of a considerable ideological and political disorganization in many social groups, they have managed to win over to their slogans quite large sections of the community. A scenario in which the cornerstone of our state's existence -- the alliance with the Soviet Union -- is attacked with special fury has been consistently followed. Anti-Soviet feelings and hostility toward the Soviet Union have been fanned in all possible ways.

This is not a result -- as some people seek to explain -- merely of a lack of political imagination on the part of the instigators of these activities. These activities have been embarked upon intentionally, with the aim of separating Poland from our natural allies and drawing the country into the West's sphere of influence, that is, revising the political order in Europe and turning our country into an anti-Soviet outpost.

Only our party can lead the forces which must erect a barrier against any further expansion of antisocialist activities. It is understandable, therefore, that the party has continually been under attack -- even though the tactics used have varied.

Prior to the ninth congress what mattered was smashing the party and depriving it of its Marxist-Leninist character and the ninth congress has built a socialist platform for the consolidation of all the nation's progressive forces. This situation, as well as the lack of any determined resistance on our part and that of the authorities, and the fact that they have been able to act with impunity day after day, has encouraged the forces of the right to employ new methods and launch direct attacks against the party and the state apparatus, including blackmail and political terrorism. The reasons for these activities have been obvious. It has been a question of creating an atmosphere hostile to the party and its leaders, of discrediting its program and throwing doubt on the possibility of its implementation. At the same time this action has made it possible to divert the attention of the Solidarity rank and file and the entire community from the fact that that trade union's program is essentially aimed at resisting and blocking any efforts to overcome the economic crisis.

The right has included in the scenarios of its activities the harnessing to its struggle for power of a trade union movement which is still seen by millions of people as a constructive force in the fulfillment of high hopes and expectations. Its intentions became especially apparent during the campaign which preceded the Solidarity congress and during the congress itself, both from its platform and in its lobbies. Through manipulatory maneuvers and demogoguery, representatives of the right forced on Solidarity antiworking-class arguments and concepts. They mentioned in the trade union's program the possibility of an alternative political system which, although put forward in a veiled form, smacks of rabid anticommunism.

We have already strongly emphasized at our Warsaw party conference the need for joint action and joint efforts to save the country, the report continued. However, we have met with the rejection of our proposals and a refusal to participate in the implementation of a program for political and economic stabilization.

In the ranks of our Warsaw party organization there are many thousands of comrades who have courageously committed themselves to the party's defense and who have engaged in a political struggle despite encountering vulgar attacks on the part of some aggressive groups in Solidarity. Increasingly, party activists have been exhausting themselves both physically and mentally in this struggle. Often fighting a lone battle, they have been receiving no adequate support even if only in the form of a sufficient number of arguments and constructive action which would increase the credibility of a party which has to be defended every day.

This matter is of special importance in view of the fact that party members have often been caught unawares by the authorities' mistaken decisions and unconvincing explanations with respect to various matters which have greatly disturbed public opinion.

Thanks to the militancy of party activists in the enterprises, many primary organizations have taken advantage of the postninth-congress period to politically consolidate the party rank and file. These organizations have remained attached to their social base, have been unmasking the real face of the extremist wing of Solidarity and have been fighting not against Solidarity but for its working class character as well as for constructive cooperation in the task of surmounting the crisis. However, the picture of the Warsaw party organization would be incomplete if it were not also stated that there is a fairly large group of primary and enterprise organizations which have failed to take any political initiative.

The present situation, in our assessment, makes it necessary to organize the defense of the socialist state. The implementation of the socialist line of social accord and the future of the socioeconomic reforms which have already been initiated with so much difficulty will depend on the way in which we carry out this task and on how rapidly we put an end to anarchy and destruction.

Protection of socialism by any possible means is the patriotic duty of all Poles.

Such a stance is not tantamount to backing away from a line of dialogue and accord. It is a question of reaching agreement with all social forces which want to see the crisis liquidated, public life democratized and social justice deepened. However, there can be no agreement with any groups which fight against socialism. Defense of the socialist system and state is not tantamount to a struggle against Solidarity. Ours is a struggle waged for objective reasons and in support of the interests of the working class and the nation. It is also a struggle for the working class and genuinely trade unionist nature of Solidarity. In this matter the authorities must show determination. The indecision, ineffectiveness and compliancy shown hitherto have been assessed negatively by the community and by Warsaw enterprises. Millions of party members as well as people outside the party are fed up with anarchy, chaos, turbulence, license and lawlessness. They want to see consistency and determination. The adoption of such a stance by the central authorities is a basic precondition of the mobilization of all party forces wherever the future of the struggle for socialism in its broadest sense is being determined -- a struggle for people's beliefs, attitudes and views.

It has become obvious that, unless all social forces, including party organizations and all trade unions, decide in fact to participate in the implementation of the program for the stabilization of the national economy, the stage of the latter's disintegration in 2-3 months' time could rule out the success of the reform. If this were to happen, all disputes about the shape of any reform, including the campaign launched by Sloidarity in connection with the mode of the appointment of directors, would seem unimportant. This does not mean, however, that while participating in an action aimed at halting the crisis processes, party organizations should abandon the idea of engaging in work on self-management and reforms. Both tasks are of equal importance.

However, the crisis which our country has been experiencing has a mainly political background. Therefore, unless the political crisis, including the crisis in the ideological sphere, is overcome, it will be impossible to deal successfully with negative economic phenomena. It is high time to begin to firmly unmask the enemies of socialism who pretend to be supporters of the workers' cause. We must expose their true face, their origin, connections, real intentions and political objectives, the methods used by them in their activities and the way in which they have been infiltrating Solidarity.

Today, when a struggle is under way, the party's organizational effectiveness and political unity are increasingly of paramount importance, more so than ever before.

In fact, they are the prerequisites of an effective defense of socialism in our country. This is why, especially in view of the results of the Solidarity congress, every primary party organization, every party activist and every party member must ask itself or himself the following question: How am I implementing the provisions of the party's rules? Never before has it been so necessary to ensure that the party acts in unison. This is why we must take up the struggle against anyone who seeks to undermine unity.

While launching an offensive on the political front we must not lose sight even for one moment of the market situation and production conditions and of the question of preparing city services and enterprises for operations during the winter. The situation in the physical production sphere is indeed catastrophic. However, we must not merely register the facts and succumb to a fatalistic mood by merely accepting the view that the situation is bad and will become even worse. Provided city and enterprise management shows more consistency and forcefulness, it will be possible to ease the people's burden even if only with respect to some basic matters.

In view of the development of the situation as assessed here, the report concludes, the entire party has been confronted with the task of organizing the defense of socialism in our country, for it is being dismantled gradually, step by step. Our country's future will depend on the way in which we organize this defense. The line of agreement which our party has followed patiently and stubbornly must become the line of struggle for socialism. In our Warsaw organization it is and will be a line of struggle against anything inconsistent with the ideals of the working people, the patriotic aims of the Polish people and the interests of our country.

The Debate

It is difficult to sum up the speeches made by the several dozen speakers who took the floor during the Warsaw PZPR Committee Plenum. It is difficult to define them in one sentence. One thing is certain -- all speakers mentioned the need to engage immediately in concrete activities with a view to halting any further anarchization of life, as well as economic disintegration and the escalation of the antisocialist forces' actions.

These matters were discussed with concern and anxiety. Representatives of party organizations in individual enterprises described the conditions under which they have to operate day by day. Party organizations are now attacked "by anybody who feels like attacking them." These attacks are often crude, even vulgar. In view of the situation, party members expect support from the leadership. They expect specific actions and arguments in support of the party line. Bitterness could be felt in people's statements when they said that they have been receiving no such support. The party is still retreating -- "Who has told us where the 'stop' sign has been placed?" people have asked.

People also complained bitterly that the opportunity created by the ninth congress has not been taken advantage of. Following the congress, new life was infused into party organizations. People started to believe in the possibility of implementing the congress program and breaking out of the bewitching circle of helplessness. These hopes have not been fulfilled. Nor is the program adopted by the congress, which is both correct and acceptable to party members, being implemented. One of the reasons for this, one of the participants in the discussion stated, is the fact that, instead of energetically getting down to business, many comrades went on vacation as soon as the congress ended.

Some speakers emphasized that it is indispensable to determine clearly what kind of socialism we want to implement in Poland. What we have now is not a line of agreement supported by all but a "line of unilateral concessions."

What is most important is ensuring party unity. Secretaries of enterprise organizations mentioned the fact that party members have been handing in their party cards.

Among them there have been many valuable and idealistic people who have been disillusioned and disheartened. On the other hand, there are still some party members who have nothing in common with the party's ideology and principles. The party should get rid of them. It is indispensable that party members make clear where they stand. We must know who we are and who is with us, it was emphasized. Only if we do know this can we stand any chance in the political struggle now underway.

A considerable amount of time was devoted to matters concerning young people, their education and the values they are taught. Young people have been exposed to the danger of antistate, antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda. We must firmly resist any anti-Soviet action.

One of the women who participated in the debate recalled that there are on our soil 600,000 graves of Soviet soldiers who brought us freedom. What has become of our Polish tradition, the Catholic tradition of respect for people's last resting places. Our Polish graves are scattered throughout the world. How would we feel if we learned that these graves had been desecrated?

Many speakers referred to matters relating to the economic reform and the circumstances under which we have had to implement it. In enterprises there is now a shortage of everything -- shoes, clothes and sanitary supplies, not to mention raw materials. For instance, as from mid-November Zelmot will receive not one kilowatt of energy because it will by then have used up its quota for the year. Speakers also repeatedly mentioned problems connected with the market, preparations for the winter, the functioning of city services and all matters directly concerning the living conditions of the inhabitants of Warsaw and the voivodship.

There are many problems concerning today or, to be more precise, yesterday. Therefore it is necessary to unite all our forces to implement the program outlined by the ninth congress and counteract any negative processes in economic, social and political life.

This is a very short summary of the debate. PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski made a speech in which he expressed his views on the matters discussed. He stated, among other things, that the party leadership is aware of the shortcomings or even mistakes apparent in its activities. However, it has to act in a specific and very difficult and complex situation. Sometimes you have to choose between bigger and lesser evils. The reasons for the party's weakness must be sought in the pre-August period, when party ranks were excessively inflated. In the seventies the party disarmed itself politically. We have a great chance to extricate ourselves from the crisis in which our country has found itself. The implementation of the program adopted by the ninth congress provides just such a chance.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also expressed his views on many specific problems and answered questions asked during the debate. Furthermore, he stated that many of the questions raised by various speakers will be looked into by the Central Committee plenum which has already been announced.

Content of Resolution

The resolution states that, as in the entire country, a wave of social tensions and conflicts has been mounting in Warsaw city voivodship. It is the direct result of an exceptionally difficult economic situation and a catastrophic shortage of essential foodstuffs, drugs, cleaning equipment and so forth. Social tensions have been exacerbated as a result of the activities aimed at confrontation in which the NSZZ Solidarity's extremist section has been engaged, and of an aggressive political struggle. The consistent implementation of the programmatic line adopted by the ninth congress -- a line of dialogue and accord between the party and, not with the enemies of socialism, but with all progressive social forces which have expressed the desire to liquidate the sources of the crisis, to democratize social relations, to further social justice and to reach an agreement on the basis of a socialist program for the country's development -- represents the only change of halting and diverting any negative trends.

No patriot -- whether a party member of not -- can shirk the duty to support the struggle against the direst dangers with which our socialist fatherland has been confronted. The resolution also explains the tasks facing party organizations whose undertaking will create political preconditions for both a consolidation of party ranks and a restoration of the party's authority.

STATE ENTERPRISE LAW PUBLISHED 28 SEPTEMBER

AU151931 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Sep 81 p 5

["Law on State Enterprises" -- dated 25 September 1981]

[Text] Chapter I. General Regulations

Article 1.

1. The state enterprise is the basic organizational unit of the national economy, serving to meet social needs. It is established to achieve economically effective results by producing goods, by supplying services or by other activity.

2. The enterprise is an independent, self-managing and self-financing economic unit with legal status.

Article 2.

Managing the part of the national wealth assigned to it, the state enterprise independently pursues economic activities in line with the aims of the national socioeconomic plan.

Article 3.

The state enterprise creates conditions conducive to developing socialist labor relations and the principles of social communal living.

Article 4.

1. Enterprise bodies make independent decisions and organize activities in all spheres of the enterprise in line with legal regulations in order to implement the enterprise's tasks.

2. State bodies can make decisions concerning the state enterprise's activities only in the cases provided for by legal enactments.

Article 5.

1. The Council of Ministers will define by decree the extent to which the enactments of this law apply to the state enterprises subordinated to the minister of national defense and to the minister of finances, and to the state enterprises subordinated to the minister of justice and attached to penitentiaries.

2. The Council of Ministers will define by decree the extent to which the enactments of this law apply to the state enterprises that work entirely and for the most part to meet the needs of the state's defense and security, and to the other enterprises' organizational units that work in this way.

Article 6.

The enactments of this law -- except for the enactments on registering state enterprises -- do not apply to: 1) the Polish state railroads, 2) the Polish Post Office, Telegraph and and Telephone, 3) the Polish Airlines Lot, 4) the State Insurance Bureau, 5) the banks, and 6) the state enterprises set up in line with Article 6 of the State Forest Enterprise Law of 20 December 1949 (The OFFICIAL GAZETTE, Issue 63, item 494 and later amendments).

Chapter II. Setting Up State Enterprises

Article 7.

1. State enterprises can be set up as: 1) enterprises operating on general principles, and 2) enterprises of public utility.

Article 8.

1. Public utility enterprises primarily seek to meet continuously the needs of the population. In particular, such enterprises' task is production or services in the following fields: 1) sanitation, 2) urban communications, 3) the supply of electricity, gas and thermal energy to the population, 4) managing local state resources, 5) managing state-owned green areas, 6) managing health resorts, 7) undertaker services and maintenance of burial grounds, and 8) cultural services.

2. The enterprise founding body determines within the framework of the regulations in force the extent to which and conditions under which public utility enterprises are obliged to provide services for the population.

3. The enterprise founding body has the duty to subsidize the public utility enterprise whose activity is unprofitable but is necessary in order to meet the needs of the population.

4. The Council of Ministers will define by decree the conditions and principles of public utility enterprises' activity.

Article 9.

1. State enterprises are set up by: 1) the supreme or central bodies of state administration, and 2) the local bodies of state administration on the strength of the resolution passed by the appropriate People's Council. Henceforth such bodies will be cited in this law as founding bodies.

2. The deed setting up the enterprise stipulates its name, kind, site and tasks.

3. The deed setting up public utility enterprises also can define the principles and conditions for setting up plants, annexes, shops and other enterprise internal organizational units that draw up balance sheets.

Article 10.

1. On the strength of the resolutions adopted by the appropriate People's Councils, the local bodies of state administration can set up joint state enterprises.

2. The Council of Ministers defines by decree the conditions for and procedures of setting up the enterprises referred to in Paragraph 1.

Article 11.

1. State enterprises can set up a joint enterprise by contract.

2. The resolutions of the workers councils in the enterprises concluding such contracts are the basis for concluding the contracts to set up joint enterprises.

3. The regulations of Article 9, Paragraph 2 and of Article 12 are used as applicable when setting up a joint enterprise.

4. The Council of Ministers will define by decree the conditions for and the procedure of setting up the enterprises referred to in Paragraph 1.

Article 12.

1. The setting up of the state enterprise is preceded by preparations with a view to examining and appraising the need and conditions for setting up the enterprise.

2. The body intending to set up the state enterprise appoints a preparatory team for this purpose, to align the necessary decisions and to present its views.

3. The preparatory team includes representatives of the minister of finances, a bank, a People's Council and a local state administration body of the voivodship level; the appropriate top or central body of state administration; the trade unions concerned; the appropriate scientific, social-professional and scientific-technical association; and the organizations working for the protection of the environment.

4. The body intending to set up the state enterprise can also appoint other persons than those referred to in Paragraph 3 to the preparatory team.

Chaper III. Mixed Enterprises

Article 13.

1. The state administration bodies can set up international enterprises with other states.

2. The conditions for setting up and the principles of the functioning of such enterprises are defined by the accords and treaties between the states concerned.

Article 14.

1. The state enterprise can set up a mixed enterprise by signing a contract with a foreign organizational unit [podmiot].

2. The separate legal regulations define the conditions for setting up, and the principles of the functioning of the mixed enterprise contracted with a foreign organizational unit.

Article 15.

1. The state enterprise can set up a mixed enterprise by signing a contract with a cooperative organization.

2. The resolution adopted by the workers council of the state enterprise is the basis for signing a contract by that enterprise with a cooperative organization concerning setting up a mixed enterprise.

3. The separate legal regulations define the conditions for setting up, and the principles of the functioning of the state-cooperative enterprises.

Article 16.

1. The state enterprise can set up a mixed enterprise by signing a contract with a social organization of the working people.

2. The regulations of Article 15, Paragraphs 2 and 3, apply as appropriate to the enterprises referred to in Paragraph 1.

Chapter IV. The Statute of the Enterprise

Article 17.

1. The statute of the enterprise determinines its organizational structure and other issues to the extent stipulated in this law.

2. On the motion of the enterprise manager, the statute is approved by the workers' general meeting.

Article 18.

1. The statutes of the following state enterprises require being confirmed by the founding bodies: 1) public utility, 2) foreign trade, 3) radio and television stations, tele-electronic industry, automobile transportation, and construction of communications, 4) state automobile communications and railroad rolling stock repair plants.

2. The decision to confirm the statute should be taken promptly and should not take more than 3 months as of the submission of the statute to the founding body.

Chapter V. Registration of State Enterprises

Article 19.

1. The state enterprise must be recorded in the register of state enterprises.

2. Courts are the registering bodies. The minister of justice stipulates the terms of reference of these courts in line with the regulations concerning the constitution of general courts.

Article 20.

1. The application for including the state enterprise in the state enterprise register is accompanied by a copy of the deed by which the enterprise was set up, its statute and other documents that must be submitted as required by the regulations issued on the strength of this law and by detailed regulations.

2. The registration body examines the legal validity of the documents on the strength of which the registration is made.

3. The state enterprise register is made available to the persons who have a legal interest in such a register, but these persons cannot have access to data covered by state and economic secrecy.

Article 21.

The state enterprise acquires its legal status as soon as it is registered.

Article 22.

The Council of Ministers will define by decree the principle and manner of maintaining the state enterprise register, the data that should be entered into this register, the requirements to be met by the application for registration, the procedures used when making entries, changes and deletions in the register, and the cases and conditions in which copies and excerpts of registration can be made.

Chapter VI. Merging, Dividing and Liquidating Enterprises

Article 23.

1. The founding body orders on its own initiative, or on the motion of the enterprises's workers council.

2. The sides which have concluded the contract to set up the enterprise jointly determine the issue of merging, dividing and liquidating the enterprise.

3. The Council of Ministers will define by decree the conditions for and the procedure of merging, dividing and liquidating state enterprises.

Article 24.

1. The plan to merge, divide and liquidate the state enterprise is presented to the general meeting of workers or to the workers council of the enterprise and to the trade unions active in it, in order to obtain their views.

2. In case of a motion that the enterprise should be liquidated, those views can include proposals to get the enterprise out of a difficult economic situation.

Article 25.

1. Before a decision to merge, divide or liquidate the enterprise is made, a preparatory procedure is carried out.

2. The founding body appoints a preparatory team to carry out a preparatory procedure. The team will examine the reasons, purpose, need and conditions for the intended organizational changes and will present its views.

3. The composition of the preparatory team is determined by the regulations of Article 12, Paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 26.

1. The state enterprise can be declared bankrupt.

2. The regulations of a separate law stipulate the conditions, principle and procedure of the bankruptcy proceedings.

Chapter VII. Organization of the State Enterprise

Article 27.

1. The statute of the enterprise defines the provisions for setting up the plants and other organizational units of the state enterprise, the system of internal control, the legal relations among the organizational units included in the enterprise, and the principles of conduct in the legal relations with other organizational units.

2. In a multiplant enterprise the range of the rights and duties of plants should be consistent with the nature of their activities and with their conditions and needs.

Article 28.

1. The organizational regulations of the state enterprise lay down in detail the extent of the activity, the division of functions and the responsibility of the persons in leading and independent posts in the enterprise.

2. The organizational regulations of the enterprise are laid down by the manager after consultations with the workers council.

Article 29.

1. The statute of the state enterprise can provide for appointing the collegium of the enterprise or the technical-economic council as the advisory and opinion-giving bodies of management.

2. The enterprise management appoints members of those bodies.

Article 30.

1. The statute of the enterprise can provide for the power of the manager to appoint the commission to settle property disputes between the organizational units of the enterprise.

2. The commission is led by the enterprise's legal adviser.

3. If the statute does not provide otherwise, the verdict of the commission is final.

Chapter VIII. State Enterprise Bodies

Article 31.

The general meeting of workers (delegates), the workers council and the enterprise manager are the bodies of the state enterprise.

Article 32.

The powers of the general meeting of workers (delegates) and of the workers council are laid down by the law on the self-management of the workforce in the state enterprise.

Article 33.

1. The state enterprise manager manages the enterprise and represents it externally.

2. Acting in line with the legal regulations, the state enterprise manager makes independent decisions and bears responsibility for them.

Article 34.

1. The founding body or the workers council appoints the state enterprise manager. The decision appointing or dismissing the manager can be opposed in a motivated manner by the founding body or the workers council within 2 weeks.

2. The Council of Ministers will by decree -- and in agreement with trade unions -- draw up a list of the enterprises that are of basic importance for the economy and whose directors are appointed and dismissed by the founding body as stipulated in Paragraph 1.

3. The founding body appoints and dismisses the director of a public enterprise as stipulated in Paragraph 1.

4. If opposition to the manager is of no avail, the body that has opposed his appointment has the right to appeal to the court for decision. The court's decision is final.

5. In newly organized enterprises the first enterprise manager is appointed by the founding body. The same procedure applies if the workers council of the enterprise in question has not availed itself -- within a period of time ensuring the proper continuity of the enterprise's performance -- of the rights provided by Paragraph 1.

6. The state enterprise manager is appointed for 5 years or for an indefinite period of time.

Article 35.

1. The state enterprise manager is appointed from among the candidates selected by competition.

2. To be able to organize such a competition, the body entitled to appoint managers will set up a competition commission composed of three representatives of the workers council and of one representative each from the founding body, the bank financing the enterprise's operations, the trade unions, the political organizations, youth organizations, and the top technical organization -- all active in the enterprise.

3. The Council of Ministers defines by decree the principles of such a competition.

Article 36.

The enterprise manager appoints and dismisses the deputy enterprise manager and the chief bookkeeper, with the agreement of the workers council.

Article 37.

1. The workers council of the enterprise can apply to the founding body for dismissing the enterprise manager appointed by the founding body if the manager A) seriously violates the legal regulations by his activities and B) causes the enterprise to fail to achieve the satisfactory economic results because of his faulty performance.

2. The workers council can submit to the enterprise manager a motivated motion for dismissing the deputy enterprise manager.

3. The body that has received the workers council's motion on the issue referred to in Paragraph 1 is obliged within 2 weeks to agree to the motion or to carry out explanatory investigations. If such investigations confirm the motion's accusations, the founding body is obliged to agree to the motion within 7 days.

4. If positions concerning the results of the explanatory investigations diverge, the workers council can submit a counter motion, which will be examined in line with Article 57.

Chapter IX. Enterprise Property

Article 38.

1. The founding organ or the signatories of the agreement founding a joint enterprise provide the enterprise with the means necessary for its activity defined in the legal act on its foundation.

2. While using the assigned or acquired property as a part of all-people's property, the state enterprise ensures its protection.

3. The state enterprise exercises all powers with regard to all-people's property at its disposal, except powers specified by legal regulations.

Article 39.

The state enterprise makes transactions on its own behalf and at its expense.

Article 40.

1. The founding organ must not deprive the state enterprise of the components of the property allotted to or acquired by the enterprise.

2. In case of the reorganization of the state enterprise, defined under legal regulations, the founding organ may detach a part of its property and transfer it to another state organizational unit.

Article 41.

1. The state enterprise is liable for its obligations.

2. The state enterprise is not liable for the obligations of the state treasury or other legal persons.

3. The state treasury is not liable for the obligations of the state enterprise.

Article 42.

In case a state enterprise is dissolved, the founding organ determines what happens to its property.

Article 43.

1. While exercising its powers, in accordance with Article 38, Paragraph 3, with regard to all-people's property allotted to it at the moment of founding and acquired during its activities, the state enterprise may sell fixed assets to other units of the socialized economy, and grant the latter restricted real rights to those assets.

2. The state enterprise may also sell sea and river vessels to other organizational units and persons than those fixed in Article 1, as well as pledge or mortgage them.

3. The Council of Ministers will determine by decree when state enterprises may sell their fixed assets to organizational units other than those specified in Article 1, as well as to other persons; the decree will also specify the principles, conditions and ways of selling enterprise property to those organizational units and persons.

4. Legal acts concerning fixed assets owned by the enterprise, contradictory to legal regulations, are ineffective, except in cases when the purchaser, notwithstanding the pains taken, did not know that the deal was made against the valid regulations.

Chapter X. Enterprise Representation

Article 44.

1. The director is authorized to take independent legal acts on behalf of the state enterprise; deputy directors and representatives of the enterprise act within the limits of their powers.

2. If legal acts exerted by persons specified in Paragraph 1 involve values exceeding Z500,000 or if those acts make the enterprise liable for more than Z500,000, the cooperation of at least two persons is needed to make the deed valid.

Article 45.

1. The director appoints and recalls enterprise representatives.

2. Representation is to be granted in written form; otherwise it is not valid.

3. The appointment and recalling of representatives is to be published in the registry of state enterprises. This does not apply to representations for particular acts and to the appointment of legal agents.

Chapter XI. Enterprise Activity

Article 46.

1. In its activity, the state enterprise follows its own plan. The enterprise plan is brought in line with the targets of the national socioeconomic plan by the application of the acts specified in Article 51 and the regulations of Article 54.

2. The enterprise's long-term plan is to be adopted by the general meeting of the enterprise employees, and the annual plan by the council of the enterprise employees, at the director's motion. The enterprise plan must take into account possibilities and conditions for the activity of the enterprise and the interests of the enterprise collective.

Article 47.

The enterprise acts on the principles of a rational economy, self-financing, equivalent performances and economic calculation.

Article 48.

1. The enterprise keeps accurate accounts and prepares the balance sheet on their basis.

2. The enterprise balance sheet is subject to review by state control organs on the principles determined in special regulations.

Article 49.

1. The state enterprise may take up activity in a sphere not provided for in its founding act.

2. If the new activity requires giving up or significantly restricting the activity provided for in the enterprise founding act, previous authorization is necessary for this from the founding organ.

3. The new activity is to be published in the registry of state enterprises.

Article 50.

1. The enterprise director is obligated to notify in written form the council of enterprise workers, the financing bank and the founding organ that the enterprise is being run at an economic loss.

2. In the case specified in Paragraph 1, the founding organ, at the motion of the enterprise workers council or on its own initiative, will set up a commission to examine and assess the economic state of the enterprise and present proposals.

3. Having examined proposals presented by the commission and consulted with the workers council, the founding organ adopts a decision in line with legal regulations.

Article 51.

1. Indivudual laws specify principles binding the enterprise in: 1) planning and statistical accountability; 2) financing and taxes; 3) the creation and utilization of funds, and 4) fixing prices.

2. The rights and obligations of the enterprise also stem from the regulations of laws other than those specified in Paragraph.

Chapter XII. Supervision Over the State Enterprise

Article 52.

1. The founding organ controls and assesses the activity of the enterprise and the director's work.

2. The founding organ has the right to an authoritative intervention in enterprise affairs only in cases provided for in legal regulations.

Article 53.

The act founding the enterprise may provide that the powers of the founding organ in the sphere of control, specified in the present law, may be delegated to a control council set up by that organ.

Article 54.

1. The founding organ has the right to obligate the enterprise to add a target to the enterprise plan, or to fix an above-plan target for the enterprise, if that is necessary for the needs of the country's defense, in case of a natural calamity, or in order to carry out international obligations.

2. In the case specified in Paragraph 1, the founding organ provides the enterprise with the means needed by the enterprise to cope with the task imposed.

3. The task is to be accomplished on the basis of an agreement concluded by the enterprise with the organizational unit specified at the moment of imposing the task.

Article 55.

Having found that the director's decision contradicts the law, the founding organ suspends its implementation and obligates the director to change or to cancel it.

Article 56.

1. The founding organ has the right to suspend the enterprise director from his functions if the further performance of those functions by him constitutes a substantial infringement of the law, or endangers the fundamental interests of the national economy. The founding organ notifies the workers council about the decision adopted.

2. In case the enterprise director is suspended from his functions, the founding organ appoints an acting enterprise manager for a period not exceeding 6 months.

3. The workers council and the enterprise director may oppose decisions specified in Paragraphs 1 and 2, and that demurral is subject to an examination in the way provided for in Article 57.

Article 57.

1. The enterprise director and the workers council have the right to oppose the decisions adopted with regard to the enterprise by an organ supervising it.

2. The demurral, along with its substantiation, is to be filed within 7 days from the date of its notification with the organ that issued the decision. When filed, the demurral suspends the decision from execution.

3. If the body to which the demurral is addressed seconds the decision, the enterprise director and the workers council have the right to indict it within 7 days. The court examines the case within 14 days.

Article 58.

1. Should a loss be incurred in carrying out the decision adopted by the supervising organ, the enterprise may demand compensation from that organ.

2. Disputes stemming from the regulation of Paragraph 1 are to be settled by the court.

3. Compensations are to be claimed by the enterprise director or the workers council.

Chapter XIII. State Enterprise Associations

Article 59.

State enterprises may form associations for economically substantiated purposes.

Article 60.

1. An association of state enterprises is to be formed on the basis of an agreement concluded with the consent of the workers councils at the enterprises forming the association, and is subject to approval by the founding organs. The founding organs will refuse to approve the agreement if it does not conform with legal regulations.

2. In an exceptional case, if it is socially and economically necessary, the Council of Ministers, having consulted the appropriate Sejm commission, may obligate certain enterprises to associate and to conclude an agreement founding an association for a period of up to 5 years.

Article 61.

1. The agreement forming an enterprise association defines the name of the association, notifies the names of associated enterprises, the purpose and object of the activity and the means necessary to attain the association's goal.

2. The scope of the activity of the association and that of its organs are to be defined in detail in the association's statutes adopted by the association's council.

Article 62.

1. The enterprise association is to be entered into the registry of state enterprises.

2. The enterprise association becomes legal as soon as it is registered.

Article 63.

1. The association council is the body which runs the association.

2. The director and a representative of the workers council of an enterprise participating in the association belong to the association council.

3. The association council elects its chairman from among its members.

Article 64.

1. The director, appointed and recalled by the association council, is the executive organ of the association.

2. The director of the association, referred to in Article 60, Paragraph 2, is to be appointed and recalled with the consent of the organ exercising control over the association.

3. The scope of the director's activity is to be defined in the agreement or in the statutes of the association.

4. The regulation of Article 35 is appropriately applicable to the appointment of the association's director.

Article 65.

With the consent of the workers council and in a manner specified either in the agreement or in the statutes of the association, the state enterprise may secede from the association whose formation was not obligated on the basis of Article 60, Paragraph 2, and will define the scope and organs of control.

Article 66.

The Council of Ministers by a decree will outline the method and conditions for creating grouping of state enterprises mentioned in Article 60, Paragraph 2, and also will outline the scope of supervision and the organs named to carry it out.

Chapter XIV. Temporary and Final Regulations

Article 67.

1. As of the day this law is put into effect, the supreme, central or local organs of the state administration, which exercised control over state enterprises, become the founding organs of state enterprise.

2. Economic subjects entered into the registry of state enterprises on the day this law is put into effect, on the strength of the law, become state enterprises within the meaning of the present law.

3. Within 3 months from the day this law comes into effect, the organs hitherto registering enterprises will hand over the register, along with the documents belonging to it, to the appropriate courts specified in line with the regulation of Article 19, Paragraph 2. As long as the register has not been handed over, those organs continue to register on the principles valid to date.

4. The associations of state enterprises are subject to abolishment on the principles, in the way and at the time fixed by the Council of Ministers.

Article 68.

1. Within a month from the day this law is put into effect, enterprise directors will present draft enterprise statutes to the general meetings of the collectives.

2. The general meetings of the collectives will adopt the enterprise statutes within a month from the day ot the draft presentation.

Article 69.

1. The 26 October 1950 decree on state enterprises (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1960, No 18, item 111) loses its force.

2. Executive regulations issued on the basis of the decree referred to in Paragraph 1 remain in force until they are replaced by regulations issued on the basis of the present law, unless they are not at variance with the latter.

3. Until the laws provided for in Article 51, Paragraph 1 are passed and until the laws referred to in that precept are adapted to the present law, regulations valid to date will be applied to state enterprises, with amendments stemming from the present law.

Article 70.

This law comes into force on 1 October 1981.

FRG'S CARSTENS VISITS SEVERAL COUNTIES

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[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On Wednesday, the third day of the official visit he is paying to Romania, the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Carstens and the other West German officials accompanying him started on a tour of the country.

The West German head of state is accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, minister of the machine tools, electrical engineering and electronics industry, Lieutenant General Constantin Popa, deputy chief of general staff, Ion Rambu, Romanian ambassador to Bonn, by other officials.

The visit started with the Craiova Municipality, the seat of Dolja County. The distinguished guests were welcomed at the local airport by Miu Dobrescu, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dolj People's Council, Costica Chitimia, mayor of Craiova Municipality, by other representatives of the local state bodies.

The first unit visited by the West German president was the "Electroputere" enterprise, one of the largest units of the Romanian electrical engineering industry. Next President Karl Carstens was a guest of the university in the locality.

In honour of President Karl Carstens the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county people's council gave a lunch. During the lunch President Carstens and Miu Dobrescu proposed toasts.

The Craiova enterprise as well as other units of the streamlined industrial central established relations of collaboration and cooperation with numerous firms in Federal Germany.

President Karl Carstens visited there the apparatus and big transformer factories as well as the big-power test transformers lab.

In concluding the visit, the president of the Federal Republic of Germany signed the visitors' book assessing highly the talent and industriousness of the enterprise's experts and workers.

Visited next was the electrical engineering faculty of the local university. The president of Federal Germany was welcomed by Marin Radoi, deputy minister of education and instruction, Professor Silviu Puscasu, D. Eng, rector of the university, Professor Corneliu Ambrozie, D. Eng, dean of the factulty, by teaching staff and students.

At the head office of the university the guests were shown an exhibition with achievements of students and teaching staff won in the complex process of integration of education, with production and research.

On leaving, President Carstens addressed warm wishes of success to the teaching staff and students of Craiova.

Germany and Romania, the distinguished guest said, are European countries. Even if very distant geographically, the evolution of the world situation and the growing awareness of mankind having a common destiny will lead to the strengthening of the links among the countries on our old continent. I wholeheartedly wish this to bear positively on and be most beneficial to the young generation in your country and our country. Best wishes to your country's president, Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, to Romania, to the Romanian people, to this university and to you, the teaching staff and students of Craiova."

In the afternoon, President Karl Carstens and the officials on his suite, accompanied by Romanian officials, continued their visit to Caras-Severin County.

The plane brought the distinguished guests to Caransebes wherefrom the official file of cars made for Resita. There, President Karl Carstens visited the "Resita-Renk" joint Romanian-West German company, whose foundation contract was signed at Oberhousen eight years ago during the visit Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the FRG.

After the visit to fabrication halls, during the talks with the hosts, emphasis was placed on the good cooperation between the Romanian and West German experts as well as on the good cooperative links existing between the two countries in general.

The president of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Romanian and West German officials accompanying him made for Sibiu in the evening, on a special plane.

Everywhere, President Carstens and his suite were cordially welcomed by representatives of the local state bodies, by many citizens.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sibiu County People's Council, Vasile Barbulet, gave a dinner in honour of President Karl Carstens and of his wife, Mme Veronica Carstens. During the dinner, which passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county people's council and the president of Federal Germany proposed toasts.

PLO'S AL-FAHUM REVIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU281030 Bucharest LUMEA No 43 in Romanian 22 Oct 81 pp 5, 6

[Craciun Ionescu interview with Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council: "Romania -- Broad Support for the Palestinian Cause"]

[Text] Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC] (the Palestinian parliament), has paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. During his visit, the Palestinian guest was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and had talks with other officials.

Before leaving Romania, the PNC chairman gave LUMEA the following interview:

Question: Please tell us about your impressions and views following your meetings and talks in Romania.

Answer: I came to Romania at the invitation of the GNA, and my visit constitutes an expression of the development and expansion of relations between the PLO and Romania, between the PNC and the GNA. During my visit, I had the happy opportunity of meeting with some of your country's officials, primarily with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic. I want to stress that the meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was extremely positive and fruitful. I took the opportunity to mention the extensive support that Romania has been giving for years to the Palestinian cause and people. This support encompasses many areas: political, cultural and material.

During our meeting, we reviewed in detail the international situation, particularly that in the Middle East, which is undoubtedly a dangerous hotbed of tension due to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, and to its refusal to withdraw from the occupied territories and accept the establishment of an independent Palestinian state -- the fundamental aspiration of the Palestinian Arab people.

We agreed on the need to achieve a just and general peace because, if we want peace to last, it must be general. I believe that splitting up the peace process cannot lead to a just and lasting peace.

When I speak of a just and general peace, I want to note that our views fully coincide, namely: The Palestinian problem constitutes the essence of the Middle East confrontation, and any solution ignoring the Palestinian people's legitimate demands and their right to independently decide on their fate and to have their own independent state, will not be viable, will not lead to a general, just and lasting peace. At our meeting we expressed the same views on the need to make further political efforts to convene an international conference sponsored by the United Nations, which in our view stands for legality in the contemporary world. Such a conference should be attended by all interested sides, including the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; naturally, the conference should be attended by the two big powers -- the USSR and the United States -- as well as other states which are concerned with attaining a general and just peace in the Middle East.

During our discussion President Nicolae Ceausescu repeatedly stressed Romania's and his own support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, primarily for their right to have their own state. President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. We agreed to continue exchanges of views, cooperation and joint actions, which are a necessity not just for the Arab Palestinian people, but for all Middle East and world nations.

During my stay in Romania I also had talks with Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the GNA, and with Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, at which I naturally found the same warm understanding for the cause of the Arab Palestinian people. I want to emphasize the development of relations between the PNC and the GNA and their future prospects. At my talk with Comrade Nicolae Giosan I expressed a desire to develop our cooperation at all international parliamentary meetings, and to exchange visits by Romanian and Palestinian parliament members with a view to promoting better mutual understanding and strengthening our bilateral cooperation.

Question: How do you view the role of parliamentary links within the general scope of relations between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, between the RCP and the PLO?

Answer: The relations between Romania and the PLO have always been promoted by the RCP Central Committee and by the PLO Executive Committee. The frequent meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- in his position as RCP secretary general and not only as head of state -- and Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, have had a great impact on the development and consolidation of our relations and the cooperation between the RCP and PLO.

The present meeting at parliamentary level is the second of its kind in Romania. We have invited joint party and parliamentary delegations to each of the meetings of the PNC. Our parliamentary contacts are part an parcel of the cooperation at high level between the RCP and PLO, represented by Brother Yasir 'Arafat and Executive Committee members. Our cooperation has been developing, and it thus became necessary to expand our relations to encompass other bodies as well, including the PNC and GNA.

Question: Please tell us something about the PNC's role within the Palestinian people's struggle.

Answer: The PNC does not have a separate, specific role. It is the supreme body in the PLO, and as such its role is that of the PLO as a whole and of the PLO Executive Committee. These bodies interwork and complement each other in their activities. All Palestinian people are represented in the PNC. Its members are elected by direct or indirect ballot. It incorporates representatives of the Palestinian people from the occupied territories and outside them, and of all detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement: Al-Fatah, As-Sa'iqah, the Democratic Front, the Popular Front, the Arab Liberation Front, the Popular Front-General Command, and so forth. It also incorporates representatives of all mass and popular organizations: the Union of Palestinian Workers (trade unions), women's organizations, teachers, engineers, lawyers, writers, journalists and so forth. It is the body that encompasses representatives of all refugee camps.

Hence, the PNC is the institutional framework for all representatives of the Arab Palestinian people, regardless of where they live and work and regardless of membership in the various organizations of Palestinian resistance. The PNC is the supreme power body representing the Palestinian people; it elects the PLO Executive Committee, formulates the PLO's political program and decides on its budget. As you see, the PNC plays a very important role in the general struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for their just cause.

Question: You visited Romania a few years ago; are the impressions you formed this time different?

Answer: I have noticed a noteworthy development in industry, agriculture and all other areas as compared with what I saw on previous visits. This development is not just quantitative, but also qualitative. It is a salutary phenomenon for which I want to wholeheartedly congratulate the Romanian people and leadership headed by the RCP and President Nicolae Ceausescu. I was particularly impressed with what I saw at two Brasov enterprises: The tractor plant and the garment factory. I saw products of very high quality. At the tractor plant I felt like [I was] in a beehive: each worker was conscientiously doing his job. It was the same at the garment factory.

We greatly enjoyed everything we saw, because we believe that Romania's progress and development are a component element of the international force of peace, and an effective support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to secure their legitimate rights.

I am leaving with the best impressions of your country, to which I wish new and many successes along the path of progress and prosperity. I want to take this opportunity to convey best wishes to the friendly and hospitable Romanian people. The Palestinian people hope that our relations will develop not just at the current stage, but even more so after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and that they will always constitute an important factor for the development of political, economic and cultural relations between Romania and all the Arab countries.

CHEMICAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA DISCUSSED

AU282027 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (report by BTA correspondent) -- The fulfilment of the programme for production cooperation and for increasing the exchange of chemical products -- these were the main topics reviewed at the 15th session of the working group on Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation in the chemical industry, which was held in the last three days in Bucharest.

In the light of the tasks stipulated in the top-level agreements and at the session of the Joint Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, the possibilities for specialization and joint production in small-tonnage chemistry, cosmetics and pharmaceutics, in expanding the reciprocal deliveries of dyeing agents and pigments, were discussed as well. Discussion went also on the tasks of joint chemical researches, of techno-scientific cooperation and reciprocal deliveries of equipment and spare parts for the chemical industry.

CUBAN VICE PREMIER HOLDS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU282035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, had an interview on October 28 with Flavio Bravo Pardo, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, chairman for his country of the Romanian-Cuban Joint Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration whose proceedings are held in Bucharest.

During the interview, stress was alid with satisfaction on the development of the Romanian-Cuban collaboration on multiple planes in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries, Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro.

Emphasis was also placed on the mutual determination to act for further capitalizing the possibilities provided by the two countries' economies as well as on the wish to initiate fresh actions towards promoting mutual collaboration and cooperation in the interest of socialist construction in Romania and Cuba.

Aspects of the possibilities of expanding the cooperation and commercial exchanges in light industry, agriculture and food industry were highlighted during the talks Flavio Bravo Pardo had the same day with Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry, and Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TUNISIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU271402 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Mohammed El Mokhtar Zannad, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to our country. Presenting his credentials, the Tunisian ambassador extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu sentiments of friendship and high regard and esteem on behalf of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba as well as wishes for the Romanian people's progress and prosperity. In his speech, the ambassador stressed the good relations of cooperation and friendship between Romania and Tunisia, and the particular importance of Romanian-Tunisian summit talks for developing these relations.

On receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the ambassador for President Habib Bourguiba's message and asked him to extend best wishes for personal health and happiness to the Tunisian head of state, as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Tunisian people. In his reply, the Romanian head of state pointed out the upward course of relations between Romania and Tunisia at various levels, and the desire to continue to expand these relations. At the international level, President Nicolae Ceausescu said we are concerned with the aggravation of the world situation, and we act to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. Romania is working for the peaceful resolution of all international problems, advocates a just and lasting global solution to the Middle East conflict and is firmly acting to halt the arms race.

OLTEANU ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY FOR ARMY DAY

AU271933 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] On 25 October we celebrate Army Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania under conditions in which all the people, closely united around the RCP and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the inspirer and architect of our greatest achievements, are unflinchingly implementing the 12th Party Congress decisions by attaining outstanding successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring the fatherland's progress toward communism.

Being a moving symbol of our gratitude to our forefathers for their selfless struggle throughout the centuries for national independence and unity, the 25 October holiday recalls the great events of 37 years ago when Romania's liberation from fascist domination was completed. On this holiday, we pay ardent homage to the steadfastness and self-denial of Romanian revolutionaries, military men and patriots and all the country's sons in the decisive battles for the triumph of the 1944 armed insurrection. We highly praise the heroism shown by our soldiers of the glorious Soviet Army to drive away the Hitlerite-Horthyst troops from the northwest part of our fatherland and in the difficult fighting against the Nazis in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, until the total defeat of the German Wehrmacht.

Being the heir of bright traditions molded by previous generations, being fully devoted to the people and party and fully identifying itself with vital national interests, today's army in Socialist Romania -- created, educated and led by our glorious communist party, whose 60th anniversary we celebrated this year -- is honorably fulfilling its duties in the common front of serving, along with the entire nation, the great cause of the ceaseless flourishing and firm defense of the country. On its day, the Romanian Army salutes the fatherland and our supreme commander Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and is proud to report the better results attained in all its activity.

Comrade enlisted men, master sergeants, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers and generals.

As bearers of the military virtues that have characterized the Romanian people throughout their heroic existence and being fully engaged in the vast constructive effort that defines the socialist present of the fatherland, you should fully devote your energy, knowledge, capabilities and experience to exemplarily implementing our party's domestic and foreign policy. You should militate with revolutionary ardor and devotion to exemplarily carry out the tasks devolving upon the army from the 12th Party Congress documents and to resolutely implement the provisions of the directive issued by the supreme commander of the armed forces in order to continuously improve the combat and political training of troops and to fulfill the tasks set for the army in the national economy.

Headed by communists, you should work skillfully and creatively to guarantee a new and better quality in the entire process of training and education, to increasingly assert the dynamic and innovating party spirit of work and the norms of socialist ethics and equity, in military life and activities, to continuously strengthen order and discipline and to rationally use and efficiently the weapons and military technology and assets available.

Make us of all your strength, skill and revolutionary consciousness to continuously increase the combat capability of large and other units, so that the army can always be ready, along with the troops of the ministry of interior, other combat groups and all our people, to bravely defend our most precious assets, namely the great achievements of the past 37 years of full freedom and the independence, sovereignty and integrity of socialist Romania.

In honor of the day of the army of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

I order:

21 salvoes to be fired as a token of salute in Bucharest on 25 October at 2100 hours!

Long live the RCP headed by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Long live the army of Socialist Romania!

[Signed] Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense

BRIEFS

TV TALKS WITH ALGERIA -- Algiers, 22 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Boualem Bessaiah, minister of information and culture of Algeria, and Ilie Radulescu, director general of the Romanian Radio and Television, analyzed in Algiers questions related to the development of the collaboration between the radio and television of the two countries, to the deepening of cooperation in the field of information, the arts and culture. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 Oct 81 AU]

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI CONDEMNS SOLIDARITY STRIKE

'Anti-Soviet Charlatanry'

LD282258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Polish United Workers Party [PUWP] Central Committee First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski today confirmed that the party remains consistent to the line of the ninth, special, party congress. Opening the fifth PUWP Central Committee plenum which was held here in Warsaw today, Jaruzelski condemned the Solidarity general strike today, but also called realistic forces of this organization to constructive action, to further cessation from strikes and lifting of the blockade on measures taken by the government.

"We adopted at the fourth plenum the general line of the ninth party congress as sound and lasting and its consistent and successful implementation is a vital question," Jaruzelski said, noting that the fourth plenum decisions encountered "understanding and broad support."

The foes of socialist Poland are showing their cards to the end, Jaruzelski said. Their aggressiveness is growing bigger and bigger. Violations of the legal order, tension in socio-political life, in functioning of the nation's economy are leading the state and, thus, the society to extremely dangerous limits, he said.

Referring to today's strike, Jaruzelski emphasized it is unclear whom this strike would have warned.

If it should have warned the authorities of the socialist state, the authorities had been warned a long time ago. They know this to be a form or pressure and a show of strength, he said.

We do not yet know this strike's scale and its course, but one thing cannot be in doubt. Strikers' totalitarianiam did not make a success this time, Jaruzelski said, adding that this was for the first time that, in such a ratio and with such unanimity, the party organizations, the allied parties (the United People's and Democratic Parties), social and youth organizations, particularly the organizations of professional and autonomous trade unions, came out against it.

The PUWP first secretary said that all this is happening in the conditions of the country's economic weakening but he also cited that progress can already be felt in supplied with certain products (flour, sugar and their products, vegetables hygiene articles). The greatest dissatisfaction is caused by the meat situation. He underlined "that in this critical situation" again the Soviet Union came to Poland's aid. "By a special decision of the Soviet leadership we shall receive 30 thousand tons of meat already in this three-month period. This is another proof of friendship, internationalism denied by anti-Soviet charlatanry in the theme of mutual economic relations," Jaruzelski said.

After five hours of work, the PUWP Central Committee session closed this evening. At the end of its session, the Central Committee elected Polish chief of general staff, General Florian Siwicki Politburo candidate member, and Woldzimierz Korzyscak and Marian Orzechowski new Central Committee secretaries.

Solidarity: Nearing 'Finale'

LD282256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- In speaking about the one-hour general strike held in Poland today from 1200 to 1300 hrs, the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said yesterday that the Solidarity would neither topple the government nor socialism, but would only have them serve us and be ours.

The Solidarity is drawing near to the finale which will decide whether we will win indeed -- and, then, we will have a Poland we want to have -- or we shall be defeated, he said.

The party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU was quick to today assess Walesa's speech in the town of Zirardow yesterday as an attack on the government and the people's power and as his call meaning that "the hour of confrontation has struck."

Although detailed reports are still missing, it is believed that a majority of industrial collectives and those working for urban transport enterprises went on strike.

This latest test of strength in Poland, held despite the party and the government appeal on the would-be strikers not to go on strike, is, in the opinion of observers the most dangerous form of straining so far.

All Warsaw newspapers came out today with banner headlines warning that striking would further deepen the nation's difficulties. Many appeals sent out by the leading bodies of various organizations also should have contributed to giving up the announced strike.

A thing not at all clear is how developments in Poland are still being kept under control.

This was why, probably, the PUWP Central Committee decided to meet into session immediately after the strike. Its session started here this afternoon.

JARUZELSKI REPORTED TO RETAIN THREE POSTS

LD282300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- General Wojciech Jaruzelski retains for a limited period of time all three posts -- that of the PUWP Central Committee first secretary, premier and defense minister.

The Central Committee was informed about the above by PUWP Politburo member Stefan Olszowski. It has been reported that the Central Committee accepted the information.

The proposal was submitted by the party Politburo which, as it is said, reached the conclusion that "in the present political and socio-economic situation in the country, it would be well if all three posts remained united."

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

LD290538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 October (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today met with a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, headed by Assembly President Antal Apro. In a cordial and friendly talk it was underlined that the goodneighbor and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary is developing successfully in mutual interest and that this is a long-term orientation of the two neighbouring countries.

The Hungarian Assembly delegation today also conferred with President of the Republican Presidency of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia Dobrivoje Vidic and with a delegation of the Republican Assembly of Serbia.

PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES CANCUN MEETING

LD290942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today.

Sergev Kraigher, president of the Presidency, who chaired the session, briefed the Presidency on the results of the international meeting on cooperation and development held in Cancun, Mexico, on 22 and 23 October, and on Yugoslavia's activity at the meeting.

The SFRY Presidency positively assessed the results of the meeting in Cancun as defined in the published summary by the two co-chairmen of the meeting.

It was emphasized that the talks were held in an open and constructive manner, which enabled participants to comprehend the need for a more effective and speedier settlement of acute problems in the world economy and in developing countries.

The session described as significant the fact that agreement was reached in Cancun on the desirability of extending support to the idea of urgently starting global negotiations on international economic development cooperation. Hope was expressed that the participants in the Cancun meeting, proceeding from this standpoint, will contribute to the attainment as early as possible of an accord which would remove the existing obstacles and thus make it possible to begin global negotiations.

During the session it was also emphasized that the meeting in Cancun had discussed the problems of world economy, raw materials and industrialization, energy questions, food and agriculture and monetary -- financial problems -- themes which, it was emphasized, would also be the key themes during the global negotiations. The meeting provided an opportunity to express understanding of the interrelatedness and interdependence of these problems and the successful development of all countries, thus confirming the need for negotiations and agreement as the most effective way of finding solutions to major world economic problems.

In Cancun it was again shown that a more rapid development of developing countries is the perequisite for general economic stability in the world, and even for the further successful development of developed countries. In this connection the results of the meeting in Cancun were appraised as a certain positive step and as a contribution to the general efforts made by nonaligned and developing countries.

Finally, the Presidency stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to strive for a specific settlement of the questions under consideration, considering this to be an inegral part of the struggle for the new international economic order and thus also for peace and security in the world.

The Presidency endorsed the proposal made to the SFRY Assembly that Mustafa Sefo, delegate in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and a member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation in the Chamber of the Republics of the SFRY Assembly, should be elected a judge of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

A resolution was also adopted to amnesty a certain number of convicted persons.

The session also dealt with some other questions within the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency.

LJUBICIC ENDS 3-DAY VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

LD282254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The Hague, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav defense secretary, general of the army, Nikola Ljubicic today closed his three-day official visit to the Netherlands and left the Hague. Nikola Ljubicic today conducted closing talks with his host, Netherlands Defense Minister van Miert. During the day, Ljubicic visited the Parliament where he spent some time in conference with members of the Defense Council. Nikola Ljubicic also toured some departments of the Netherlands electronic industry.

MOJSOV RECEIVES LEBANESE PARTY LEADER JUNBLATT

LD281242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, who is leading a delegation of his party visiting our country as guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Tawfiq Sultan, vice chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party, was present during the talks.

During a cordial and friendly meeting views were exchanged on some topical questions concerning international relations, especially to the latest developments in the Middle East.

Talks With Djunov

LD282252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Presidency member Risto Djunov and Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party President Walio Junblatt today exchanged information about the topical political situations in Yugoslavia and Lebanon and the activities of their two organizations. They also exchanged views on some topical international questions.

Junblatt spoke about the latest developments in the Middle East and his party's position, and in this context about his party's relations with other political parties and movement and particularly with the PLO. Djunov and Junblatt exchanged views on other hotbeds of crisis in the world, particularly in Asia and Africa. They also discussed cooperation between the two organizations.

POLISARIO DELEGATION MEETS WITH LCY MEMBERS

LD290634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- A Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Western Sahara] delegation, headed by the front's deputy secretary general, Bachir Mustapha Sayed, visited Belgrade from 26 to 28 October. The delegation had talks with Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Vladc Janzic, LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During the talks Polisaro representatives expressed their dedication to the peaceful settlement of the Sahara conflict in keeping with the resolution of the 18th OAU summit in Nairobi and UN decisions. The Yugoslav side expressed support for the political settling of the conflict and recognition of the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

At the end of his visit to Yugoslavia, the deputy secretary general of Polisario held a press conference for Yugoslav and foreign correspondents, at which he pointed out the ways to a peaceful solution advocated by Polisario. This solution comprised, Bachir Sayed said, the "withdrawal of the Moroccan troops from the occupied region of the Sahara, a cease-fire as a precondition for negotiations, and establishment of a provisional international administration with the participation of the republican government proclaimed by Polisario."

For the time being, however, Bachir Mustapha Sayed said, the implementation of the Nairobi resolution is almost completely impossible since Morocco does not accept negotiations with Polisario. From this, according to Bachir Mustapha Sayed, it can be concluded that Morocco is returning to the positions of the period before Nairobi and it does not seem likely that the proposed referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara under international control will be held in the near future.

Bachir Mustapha Sayed confirmed at the press conference that in the clash at Guelta Zemmur the Sahara rebels eliminated from action about 2,500 Moroccan soldiers, shot down four aircraft and one helicopter and destroyed considerable quantities of other military material.

Bachir Mustapha Sayed reiterated Polisario's readiness to contribute to the peaceful settlement of the crisis and at the same time stressed that Polisario was ready to promote all forms of cooperation between the Moroccan and Saharan peoples.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE DISCUSSES NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD290606 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade 28 October (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the socio-political organization with the largest membership -- rallying 14 of the 22 million Yugoslav has achieved, particularly over the last few years, outstanding results in building-up and developing all-people's defense and social self-protection.

At its session today, the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency noted that millions of people are successfully and regularly ideo-politically, morally and expertly educated and trained for the country's defense. The participation of workers, farmers, employees, students and pupils in the frequent exercises organized by the Socialist Alliance country-wide is massive. The territorial defense and civil protection units are strengthening and massively growing in size throughout the country.

The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency assessed the security situation in the country as complex in some of its aspects. Yugoslavia's economic problems and the spring counter revolutionary activity in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo have encouraged both the internal and external enemies of the country. Some of their plans and ambitions to step on the political scene mutually linked and in union have been revived.

At its session, the Presidency also expressed satisfaction over the successful regulation of the rights, duties and responsibilities of organizations of associated labour, self-management organs and working people individually in all forms of the country's preparations for all-people's defense and social self-protection through self-management acts of work organizations.

SAWPY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS EXCESSES

LD290728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- There is a need for a synchronized and frontal approach to the growing politicization of individual religious communities, the activities of which have recently been exceeding those authorized by the Constitution and law and which, particularly in their activity among our workers abroad, frequently coincide with activity by hostile emigre groups.

This statement was made at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Coordinating Committee for issues relating to our workers temporarily employed abroad. As was emphasized, the activity of some religious communities is increasingly more aggressive and deals a direct blow to the bases of our constitutional system. Individual communities are at work among citizens abroad in a way in which they are not allowed at home, using considerable financial resources for this, as well as a large number of clergy and information organs, frequently rallying people around a policy which is essentially aimed at destabilizing our system.

Having assessed the overall development of relations with the religious communities as good, Ljubisa Stokic, who presented the introductory report, noted that these relations can continue to develop and strengthen exclusively on the bases set out in the constitution and the laws. However, demands which have been heard increasingly more frequently from religious communities at home recently exceed the limits of such co-operation and signify activity which goes beyond the sphere of religion and privacy and seeks involvement in the sphere of the public, he said.

Warning of the complex system of such activity by religious communities, Stjepan Blazekovic said that a good part of it was financed from the taxes which the church collects from citizens abroad and which they, ill-informed and ignorant, pay. He warned of the fact that almost 1000 priests abroad are developing activity today in the context of the Catholic Church alone. Ivanka Bunusevac pointed out that individual religious communities impose themselves as the exclusive guardians of the national being of our nations and nationalities among citizens abroad and she called for better explanations of the historic role of the church on our territory because a lack of adequate information precisely enables religion to sneak into any empty space.

Ante Ferlin said that there was a need to identify these problems and to enable citizens to distinguish between what is religious, what is political and what is hostile, without affecting their religious feelings. Members of this committee agreed on the need to strengthen work among our workers abroad in this sphere through the Yugoslav clubs, societies and diplomatic and consular offices. Special attention should be devoted to the education and upbringing of children and young people who frequently, because of the special features of the school systems of the countries in which they live, are ideologically disoriented and are most easily influenced.

COMMUNAL SAWP CONFERENCE DENOUNCES CLERGYMEN

AU281624 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Recently the Bjelina Communal Conference of the Socialist Alliance denounced the clerical-nationalist actions of some clergymen to the Orthodox and Islamic religious communities in the commune. It was stated that those responsible for the clerical-nationalist phenomena were Orthodox priests Petar Lukic and Cviko Molic and Islamic clergymen Atulah Budimlija and Zejmil Colic. They were spreading reports about threats to the Orthodox and Islamic religions and religious freedom but were essentially acting openly from clerical-nationalist positions. One result of their activity was the formation of an Orthodox Christian community whose ideology was basically hostile. It was demanded that their antisocialist activity be very sharply condemned and punished.

LJUPCO ARSOV RECEIVES ORTHODOX CHURCH LEADERS

LD262228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Skopje, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, received in Skopje today Archbishop Angelari of Ohrid and Macedonia, head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church; Metropolitan Kiril of America and Canada; and Metropolitan Gavrilo of the Vardar River region.

There was discussion on the further development of good cooperation and relations between the state and the Macedonian Orthodox church, on the efforts to settle relations between the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Macedonian Orthodox Church, and on a number of other problems in the work of the church. Dr Ojordji Caca, member of the executive Council and chairman of the Republican Commission for Relations with Religious Communities in Macedonia, was also present at the talks.